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# DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

Vol. LXIII, No. 41.

Section 1

November 17, 1936

## "BRIDGE"

### EVOLUTION STUDY

An Associated Press report from Chicago says Dr. William K. Gregory, America's foremost expert on the story of bones in evolution, yesterday gave the National Academy of Sciences a new study showing that man and the horse have descended from the same evolutionary model, that both were descendants of a self-moving grappling bridge type of animal. This bridge he described as the main mechanical principal of evolution. A cantilever and arch structure, in which four legs represent the bridge piers, the bridge is the stomach and in front is the grappling apparatus, a mouth for snatching food. This principle is not new in evolution, but this is the first time it has been applied to all forms of life known in the last 500,000,000 million years.

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## PRESIDENT

### TO GO TO CONFERENCE

President Roosevelt last night announced definitely he will go to Buenos Aires for a one-day appearance at the opening session of the Inter-American Conference for the Maintenance of Peace, says Sidney Olson in the Washington Post. On the way he will stop off at Rio de Janeiro, November 27. Arriving at Buenos Aires on November 30, he will address the conference of 21 Pan-American countries on December 1 and depart the next day, heading south for Montevideo, Uruguay, for a stay of several hours.

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## BRAZIL

### FARM ADVISERS

A Rio de Janeiro cable to the New York Times says the Ministry of Agriculture yesterday broadcast news that it needed 100 agricultural economists. Accepted applicants will undergo six months' special training. They will then be sent into the country to teach modern farming methods. This move is part of the administration's program to increase farm production.

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## HUNTERS

### PAY ADMISSION

An Associated Press report from Bowling Green, Ohio, says that working on the theory that a hunter should pay admission to the fields on which he shoots just as if he were going to a football game, farmers of six districts looked forward to a profitable hunting season. County authorities, co-operating with the State Conservation Division and farmers, established pay as you shoot preserves, with season fees ranging from \$2 to \$4. It was reported that some 6,000 hunters rushed to take up rights to hunt. This eliminates animosity between farmers and hunters. (New York Times)

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"Experiment-  
Minded"  
Farmers

"New discoveries in agriculture are being made every day and the man who would keep abreast of them has to be a constant reader and student," says an editorial in The Farmer Magazine (Toronto, November). "The latest to come to our attention is an interesting observation recently made by E. L. Eaton, Upper Canard, Kings County, N.S., on the effect of boron on seed production in alfalfa. He has noticed that alfalfa growing on a field, part of which had previously been treated with boron for a turnip crop, had a very much greater development of seed pods and seed than other parts of the same field which had not been included in the boron treatment for turnips. This observation arouses rather interesting speculation as to whether deficiencies in minor elements may not be the explanation of light yields, perhaps in several lines where reasons for such yields have been difficult to assign. Possibly it might be an explanation of the progressively lighter yields of alfalfa seed that have been obtained in some regular seed growing areas in Canada. In any event it offers an opportunity for alfalfa growers in these areas to try a worth-while experiment for themselves. It is the same way with most of these scientific discoveries. They have to be tried out by the individual farmer before he knows what the results will be under his particular conditions, but the man who first discovers that they are valuable to him is the man who inevitably reaps the highest return from their use. To be known as an 'experiment-minded man' may be quite as useful to the individual in bringing him early news of these newer findings as it is to the county of York to be known as the 'experiment-minded county'. Scientists who discover these new secrets are always looking for practical farmers who are willing to cooperate with them in trying them out and they naturally appeal first to those who have given some evidence in the past of a willingness to cooperate."

Farmers' Loan  
Payments

Farmers' regular and special payments of principal on federal land bank loans during the first half of 1936 aggregated \$21,907,000, which was a larger amount than the normal principal installments maturing in the period, says Governor Myers of the Farm Credit Administration. "Although payment of principal on federal land bank loans made before June 1935 may be postponed until July 1938 if the borrower is not otherwise in default, the majority of farmers have chosen not to defer payment," Governor Myers stated. "While all borrowers are not yet in a position to resume principal payments, it is very significant that the regular and special payments of those who did remit exceeded total regular amortization payments by more than a million dollars. That seems to be a good indication of the returning prosperity of agriculture." (FCA, No. 8-62.)

New Milk  
Bacteria

A new bacterium which spoils milk and cream without souring it has been discovered and is being investigated at Rutgers University, under the direction of Drs. J. A. Anderson and J. B. Allison, says Science News Letter (November 14). This bacterium is very unusual in that it spoils milk and cream rather rapidly at temperatures just above the freezing point and fails to grow at body heat. As a matter of fact, the bad flavor is conspicuous only when the bacteria are grown in cream in the refrigerator instead of the usual warm cupboard. The organism seems to act only on fats, producing a bitter taste



and irritation to the throat, "like the beginning of a sore throat," which can be duplicated very closely by adding certain products of broken-down fats, the fatty acids, to pure milk. This new germ can cause no harm beyond making foodstuffs taste badly, but since it can live in a refrigerator it creates a difficult problem for dealers in foods which it is undesirable to pasteurize. The organism was first discovered in a lot of cream brought to Dr. Anderson by a local dairyman for examination. It was later found in water of wells a thousand feet deep, driven deep into rock and sealed with concrete.

Ants' Eggs for        "Some interesting leaflets are issued periodically by Partridges        the I.C.I. Game Research estate at Knebworth (England)," says an editorial in Food Manufacture (London, November), "and a recent one deals with the hand rearing of partridges, in which the virtues of ants' eggs are extolled...Though the value of ant eggs as food for young partridges has been known for so long, the reason for this value has only recently been discovered after considerable research. It was first thought that vitamin A might be the essential element present and an investigation was made to determine the amount, if any, of vitamin A present. It was found that there was none at all and, moreover, the carotin content was only about 1 percent of that found in grass. Hence the efficacy of these pupae as food for partridges did not depend on the presence of either vitamin A or its precursor. The value of the eggs apparently lies not in the direction of vitamins, but in nutritive value and digestibility. They contain an extremely high content of nutritive and digestible substance easily assimilated by partridge chicken."

Civil Service        The Civil Service Commission announces Examinations        the following examinations: unassembled, field assistant (entomology) \$2,000 (optional branches--1. forest insect investigations, 2. investigations of natural enemies of insects, 3. investigations in control of insects by cultural practices, 4. investigations in control of insects by the use of insecticides, 5. investigations of the habits and biology of insects, 6. investigations in apiculture, 7. transit inspection, 8. control of plant diseases, 9. control of insect pests, 10. miscellaneous); field aid (entomology) \$1,440 (optional branches--1. control operations for plant diseases or insect pests, 2. forest insect investigations, 3. investigations of methods of insect control, 4. investigations of the habits and biology of insects, 5. investigations in apiculture, 6. miscellaneous; assistant field aid (entomology)\$1,020 (optional branches--1. investigations of insects attacking cultivated crops, 2. investigations of insects attacking forest trees, 3. control of insect pests, 4. miscellaneous--Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine; assembled, supervisor, alphabetic duplicating key punch operators, \$1,800; supervisor, alphabetic accounting machine operators, \$1,800; supervisor, horizontal sorting machine operators, \$1,620, under card punch operator, \$1,260; alphabetic duplicating key punch operator, \$1,440; horizontal sorting machine operator, \$1,440. All these applications must be on file not later than the following dates: (a) December 10, 1936, if received from Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington, Wyoming; (b) December 7, 1936, if received from states other than those named in (a) above.



Section 3  
MARKET QUOTATIONS

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November 16 — Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations); Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 9.00-11.50; cows good 5.25-6.75; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 8.50-11.25; vealers good and choice 8.00-9.00; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 6.25-8.25. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 8.75-9.50; 200-250 lbs good and choice 9.35-9.65; 250-350 lbs good and choice 9.40-9.65; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 7.25-8.35. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down 8.25-9.15.

Grain: No. 1 D.No.Spr.Wheat\* Minneap. 136  $\frac{7}{8}$ -138  $\frac{7}{8}$ ; No. 2 D. No.Spr.\* Minneap. 135  $\frac{7}{8}$ -137  $\frac{7}{8}$ ; No. 2 Am.Dur.\* Minneap. 133 $\frac{1}{2}$ -137 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; No. 1 Hard Amber, Duluth, 140 $\frac{1}{2}$ -153 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; No. 2 Hard Winter\*K.C. 120 $\frac{1}{2}$ -124; Chi. 120 $\frac{1}{2}$ -123 $\frac{1}{4}$ ; No. 2 S.R.Wr. St. Louis 123 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; No. 2 rye, Minneap. 90  $\frac{7}{8}$ -95  $\frac{7}{8}$ ; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C. 116 $\frac{1}{2}$ -119 $\frac{3}{4}$ ; St. Louis 112-113; No. 3 yellow, Chi. 106 $\frac{3}{4}$ -109; No. 3 white oats, Minneap. 42 $\frac{1}{4}$ -44 $\frac{1}{4}$ ; K.C. 46 $\frac{1}{2}$ -48 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Chi. 44-44 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; St. Louis 46 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; No. 1 malting barley, Minneap. 130-132; No. 3 good malting, Minneap. 118-125; No. 2, Minneap. 88-89; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. 207 $\frac{1}{2}$ -221 $\frac{1}{2}$ .

Maine sacked Green Mountain potatoes \$1.80-\$2.15 per 100 pounds in eastern cities; \$1.40-\$1.45 f.o.b. Presque Isle. Wisconsin sacked Round Whites \$1.80 carlot sales in Chicago; \$1.50 f.o.b. Waupaca. Idaho sacked Russet Burbanks \$2.35-\$2.60 carlot sales in Chicago; \$1.70-\$1.80 f.o.b. Idaho Falls. New York Danish type cabbage 40¢-75¢ per 50-pound sack in city markets; \$13-\$16 f.o.b. sacked per ton at Rochester. New York Yellow onions 50¢-65¢ per 50-pound sack in the East; 40¢-43¢ f.o.b. Rochester. East Shore Virginia Jersey type sweet potatoes \$1.50-\$2.50 per stave barrel in terminal markets. Tennessee Nancy Halls \$1.10-\$1.25 per bushel hamper in the Middle West. New York, U.S.No. 1, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$  inch minimum Rhode Island Greening apples \$1.25-\$1.50; McIntosh \$1.75-\$2 and Baldwins \$1.12 $\frac{1}{2}$  per bushel basket in New York City. New York Yellow onions midwestern stock 45¢-55¢ in consuming centers; 35¢-37 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ f.o.b. Grand Rapids. The average price for Middling  $\frac{7}{8}$  inch spot cotton in the ten designated markets advanced 10 points from the previous close to 12.13 cents per pound. On the same day last year the price was 12.00 cents. December future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 11 points to 11.84 cents and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 10 points to 11.80 cents.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, 32 $\frac{1}{2}$  cents; 91 Score, 32 $\frac{1}{4}$  cents; 90 Score, 32 cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 19 $\frac{1}{2}$  cents; S.Daisies, 18 $\frac{1}{2}$  cents; Y.Americas, 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ -18 $\frac{3}{4}$  cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 41-42 $\frac{1}{2}$  cents; Standards, 38 $\frac{1}{2}$ -41 cents; Firsts, 36 cents. (Prepared by BAE)

\*Prices basis ordinary protein.

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Vol. LXIII, No. 42

Section 1

November 18, 1936

## FARM TENANT COMMITTEE

Carrying out a pledge to improve the lot of the tenant farmers of the nation, the President yesterday appointed a widely representative committee of 38 to study means of alleviating the "shortcomings" of the situation. The committee, drawn from all sections of the country, and including women, Republican newspaper editors, colored people, Administration leaders, welfare workers, church leaders and farmers, is to be headed by Secretary of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace, and must report by February 1. (Press.)

## DIVISION OF INDUSTRIAL ECONOMICS

Further developments in the trend toward renewed cooperation between government and business were revealed yesterday by Department of Commerce officials in announcing tentative plans for the proposed division of industrial economics. The new division, appropriations for which are included in the department's budget estimates, would mean expansion of the government's statistical and analytical activities, providing business with new indices with which to predict and combat future depressions. Primary function of the new division, spokesmen revealed, would be to gather data on the business cycles and to provide business with storm warnings to cushion the effects of economic changes. The division will have no regulatory activities. (Press.)

## FARM CREDIT PAYMENTS

A determination to get out of debt was credited to "thousands of farmers" yesterday by A. S. Goss, Federal Land Bank Commissioner, in an address at the convention of the National Grange. "I believe the national farm organizations could render a real service to agriculture if they would put on an educational campaign on the advantages of getting out of debt," he said. Terming adequate farm credit "as necessary to successful farming as good transportation," Mr. Goss asserted that agriculture needed credit based not upon the amount of security the borrower could put up but upon his ability to repay. (A.P.)

## HAWAIIAN FOOD SHORTAGE

A Honolulu report by the Associated Press says that a serious food shortage in Hawaii was predicted by business men yesterday, unless the maritime strike is settled soon. The territory imports about 80 percent of its food. With prices rising steadily, business leaders foresaw a crisis in ten days, when warehouse supplies of eggs, fresh vegetables and potatoes will be nearly exhausted.



Rural Freeways      An editorial in Engineering News Record (Nov. 12) says in part: "Conception of the main road as a traffic freeway has developed rapidly. . . Throughout the country the leading highway engineers are working for wider rights of way and for a degree of roadside control that points to increased freedom of traffic. This freedom, incidentally, can be attained even where the land is not purchased outright, as for the TVA freeway, but is taken under easement only. . . But not all highway engineers are yet sufficiently conscious of the situation. Though they may appreciate traffic freedom in the abstract, many still lack the practical realization that road service today demands it as commandingly as it ever demanded smooth and stable travel surfaces, and that this freedom can be obtained through farmland and forest as fully as through those congested metropolitan areas that can afford superhighways with continuous marginal service roads. The rural freeway problem is so much simpler than that of the metropolitan superhighway that the engineer who does not keep it in view in his road design and construction planning is overlooking his largest opportunity."

Refrigeration Rates      Wall Street Journal (Nov. 16) reports from Washington in part: "Substantial reductions in refrigeration charges on fruits, vegetables, berries and melons moving from the South to Northern destinations have been recommended to the Interstate Commerce Commission in a report proposed by Director William P. Bartel of the Commission's Bureau of Service and Examiner F. L. Sharp. At the same time, under the recommendations, railroads handling this traffic from Florida would be required to award reparations to shippers on past shipments estimated in authoritative quarters at \$200,000. Charges designed to yield a return of  $6\frac{1}{2}\%$  on investment of the roads in refrigeration facilities, excluding refrigerator cars, were recommended by the examiners. Present charges yield approximately  $8\frac{1}{2}\%$ ."

Acid Aid      "At a cost of less than half a cent for each pint of water", says an article in Scientific American/ (Dec.) "cut To flowers may now be kept fresher and more vigorous for Cut Flowers longer periods of time before they wither and die. Experiments conducted at the scientific laboratories of the Hawaiian Sugar Planters Association in Honolulu, indicate that two eye droppers full of sulfurous acid (not sulfuric acid) added to each pint of water encourages buds to continue growing and leaves and stems to remain greener, and permits the flower itself to retain its freshness in some cases for days after it would normally cease to be attractive. . . The Hawaiian Sugar Planters' scientists have carried the experiments far enough to note that large-stemmed flowers, such as lilies, hydrangeas, chrysanthemums, gladioli, rhododendrons, and the like are more benefited than the delicate smaller-stemmed varieties such as daisies, snapdragons, carnations, and so on. . . The scientists ask that the sulfurous acid treatment not be regarded as a fool-proof method of preserving all cut flowers, but do state it has been found more effective by and large than any of the hot water, aspirin, or other methods now used by florists. . . Care must be taken not to confuse sulfurous acid with sulfuric acid which will kill the flowers."



## Change

Discussing the transfer of Walter Elliot from the in British Ministry of Agriculture to the Scottish office and the Ministry of the advent of his successor, Mr. Morrison, Country Life (Nov.

7) says in part: "The farming community have never for a moment doubted, since the early days when the milk and pigs marketing schemes were launched, that Mr. Elliot was doing everything in his power on their behalf. Consequently the criticism of the Government policy and that of the Marketing Boards has been friendly, temperate, and helpful. Had full confidence in the Minister not existed, the very reverse might well have been the case. Mr. Morrison is a stranger to farmers, and has, therefore, some leeway to make up; but he is a very popular and brilliant young man, has the full confidence of the Cabinet, and has already shown a more than ordinary talent for administration. Moreover, as he told an audience on the evening after the news of his appointment, he has agriculture in the blood, coming of Scottish farming stock. His personal ambition, he said, was to restore agriculture to its full capacity as a market for home industries. Whether the Government will let him is another matter."

## Change In

The New York Times (Nov. 17) quotes in part from an Structure address by Dr. Arthur E. Morgan of TVA before the conference Of Society of mayors in Washington, Monday: "I reach the conclusion that some very great though gradual changes are coming over the structure of government and society. First, government will become much more complex than it is now. Second, sharp lines between city, county and State will disappear, and government will become more regional in character. Third, in addition to geographical units of government, such as cities and counties, we shall have numerous kinds of functional governments, such as water supply districts, power distribution districts, recreation and park districts and consolidated school districts. Very often a special activity or function will have a government of its own and boundaries of its own, simply because the area which it naturally serves will be different from the areas naturally served by other functions. . . We need to adjust our methods to our problems."

## Canned Bread

"The British press", comments The Northwestern Miller (Nov. 11), "has given publicity to the possibility of commercializing 'canned' bread. It is stated that after two years of experiment it has become possible to can the ordinary English loaf in cylindrical tins about nine inches long at a cost of a little more than that of the ordinary loaf. Its chief use is likely to be as an emergency ration. Thus, it will always be possible to have a loaf of fresh bread in the house, for it keeps in the can indefinitely. It appears that the problem which had to be overcome in canning bread was to prevent molding and to enable the bread to retain its original properties. It is claimed that this has been achieved. Best results are obtained by waiting for half an hour before using the bread after it is taken from the can, so that it may absorb moisture from the atmosphere. It will then be fresher than when the can was opened."



Section 3  
MARKET QUOTATIONS

Nov. 17 -- Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations): Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 9.00-11.50; cows good 5.25-6.75; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 8.50-11.50; vealers good and choice 8.00-9.00; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 6.25-8.25. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 8.85-9.55; 200-250 lbs good and choice 9.40-9.70; 250-350 lbs good and choice 9.45-9.70; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 7.35-8.50. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down 8.50-9.25.

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Section 1

November 19, 1936

**FOREIGN TRADE CONVENTION** By working together, business and government will promote world peace as well as prosperity, President Roosevelt assured business men engaged in foreign trade in a message sent to the National Foreign Trade Convention in Chicago. The government's responsibility, the President said, rested in the creation of conditions in which the initiative of foreign traders could have ample scope, free from fears of unsettled exchange relations and of unreasonable obstructions to trade. He added that the task of business was to make the most of its opportunity for the benefit of the whole community. (New York Times.)

**NATIONAL GRANGE** The National Grange recommended federal insurance for farm crops yesterday and asked the American railroads, in effect, what they proposed to substitute for the "long and short haul clause" of the interstate commerce act. Leaders said the organization would insist that the insurance plan, which was backed strongly by farmers suffering from droughts or floods, be entirely voluntary on the part of participants. The American Association of Railroads had asked the grange at its convention to withdraw opposition to the Pettingill bill, which would repeal the federal regulation prohibiting railroads from charging less for a long haul than a short one, to meet the competition of water carriers. (A.P.)

**HOUSING PROGRAM** Extension of the Federal Housing Administration's mortgage insurance authority to cover mortgages on practically all types of residential properties, and all other kinds of property except possibly that classified as mercantile and industrial is under consideration, Stewart McDonald, housing administrator, said at New Orleans yesterday. He stated that the Housing Administration will seek extension by Congress of the government guarantee of debentures issued in exchange for properties which are conveyed to the administrator because of default under insured mortgages. (Washington Post.)

**INDIANA TURKEYS** Hundreds of southern Indiana turkeys are going to get a 30-day reprieve at Thanksgiving time because of low prices, growers said yesterday. Growers in this area, bemoaning current quotations on the Thanksgiving Day bird, said they would hold their "crop" for the Christmas trade rather than accept present prices locally of 12 to 13 cents a pound. (A.P.)



Research Science (November 13) prints an address by Prof.  
Chemists Marston Taylor Bogert, Columbia University, "The Research Chemist, Mankind's Devoted and Indispensable Servant". He says in part: "After 40 years' experience, I say without hesitation that there is, in my opinion, no career which can for a moment compare with that of the investigator in the realm of the natural sciences, in the fascination and magic of the work itself, the satisfaction and contentment which flows from doing something which really seems worth while, the inspiration and thrill of seeing a little deeper into the unknown, while still before him, in indistinct and hazy outline, he discerns vaguely great fundamental scientific truths and generalizations, which he knows are there and towards which he eagerly fights his way...The chemical explorer may suddenly stumble upon a wholly unexpected reaction, when in search of something else, as Perkins discovered Mauveine in the search for a quinine substitute, and the industry of synthetic dyes was born. Or he may reach a point from which he can begin to see, even if not clearly in all its details, a marvelous and close genetic and structural relationship, not previously suspected, between important groups of organic compounds. This has been realized just recently by the startling discovery that the morphine alkaloids; the resin acids; the heart poisons of the digitalis and strophanthus group; certain toad poisons; the sterols; bile acids and sex hormones; saponins; certain cancerigenic and estrogenic hydrocarbons; and one of the fungus pigments; are all derivatives of the well-known hydrocarbon, phenanthrene, which is found associated with anthracene in coal tar."

Expansion "Many concrete highways are notoriously bumpy because  
Joint Bumps of extruded joints," says the December Scientific American. "Such joints not only are undesirable but also are a constant menace to the safety of cars since they tend to throw the car out of control. A new material for expansion joints, which is rapidly being adopted by concrete highway designers, is made of tough cane fibers. This material is impregnated with a special asphaltic compound which gives it permanency and additional resistance to water. Its chief advantage lies in its ability to withstand the compression of expanding concrete while at the same time it maintains a close bond with the concrete on both sides. It expands as the concrete contracts, thus keeping a tight joint under all conditions. The long, interwoven, cane fibers provide necessary rigidity for easy and quick installation. The compound is not affected by extreme temperatures, so that it may conveniently be handled under all working conditions. It is light in weight, easily cut and may be stored on the job since it holds its shape indefinitely."

British The (British) Journal of the Ministry of Agriculture  
Conference (London, November) says: "The British Commonwealth Scientific Conference, to which reference was made in the October issue of this journal, resumed its sessions in London on October 2. The conference has been principally engaged in reviewing the activities of the various agricultural bureaux or information centres, and certain research work, coming within the scope of the executive council of the Imperial Agricultural Bureaux and financed on an inter-Imperial basis. The report, which will be submitted for the consideration of the govern-



ments of the British Commonwealth before publication, covers a wide field and includes recommendations for increasing the effectiveness of the scientific information service provided by the bureaux. The Imperial Institutes of Entomology and Mycology have also been the subject of review and the establishment of two additional bureaux within the Empire, in dairying and forestry, respectively, has received consideration..."

Best Use  
of Land

K. W. Woodward, department of forestry, University of New Hampshire, is author of "Land Use in New Hampshire" in the Journal of Forestry (November). He says in part:

"Pasturing as a land use must assume a minor role in the future. Our land is too valuable. Large-scale grazing of cattle and sheep is practicable only on the cheap lands west of the Mississippi which are too dry to grow anything but grass. There are also vast areas of the same kind in Asia, Australia, Africa and South America. Competition with such cheap land is plain foolishness. Of course, this does not mean that pasturing should not be used as part of the rotation of our tilled fields. But pastures cannot be kept up to full productivity without work and fertilization, and tillage is usually the cheapest way to do this. What is being argued against is the old notion that any land that cannot be cheaply tilled should be pastured. That belongs to the past. It is only appropriate to pioneer conditions. Furthermore, it fails to take into consideration one of the most important developments in the economic history of such a state as New Hampshire, the rise of timber stumpage prices."

Consumption  
of Wool

"For fifteen years following the war, there was a definite downward trend in wool consumption," says an editorial in the New York Journal of Commerce (November 16).

"...Last year, there was a sharp reversal in trend. In the United States particularly there was a big increase in consumption...Increased wool consumption is reported from Great Britain and the continent of Europe...Improving economic conditions and the development of lighter fabrics suitable to modern conditions make it likely that the trend of wool consumption has now been reversed. It is true that more severe winters during the last few years have helped wool demand and that this factor cannot be counted upon regularly. But as long as manufacturers continue to display ingenuity in meeting popular demand and in evolving new low-priced fabrics from wool and wool combined with spun rayon and other fibers, they should be able to make further sales gains even if the weather is less propitious."

Water  
Resources

A broad survey of the nation's water resources, ordered by President Roosevelt and now nearing completion, apparently holds the key to Congressional action on flood control, says an Associated Press report. Whether a concerted battle would be made at the next session for funds to implement the \$380,000,000 omnibus flood control act depends, largely upon the recommendation of the National Resources Board, informed sources said recently. Under a Presidential mandate, the board has been at work since last spring on a "synthesis" dealing with all aspects of the water usage problem. Concerning flood control, officials said the report would make reference to each of the projects in the omnibus bill passed at the last session, but for which no funds were appropriated. The recommendations will deal with priorities rather than appropriations, it was explained.



Section 3  
MARKET QUOTATIONS

Nov. 18 -- Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations): Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 9.00-11.75; cows good 5.50-6.75; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 8.50-11.50; vealers good and choice 8.00-9.00; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 6.25-8.25. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 8.90-9.65; 200-250 lbs good and choice 9.45-9.80; 250-350 lbs good and choice 9.50-9.80; 250-350 lbs good and choice 9.50-9.80; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 7.50-8.65. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down 8.50-9.40.

Grain: No. 1 D.No.Spr.Wheat\* Minneap. 137-139; No. 2 D.No.Spr.\* Minneap. 136-138; No. 2 Am.Dur.\* Minneap. 131-135; No. 1 Hard Amber Durum, Duluth, 138-151; No. 2 Hard Winter\* K.C. 120 $\frac{3}{4}$ -124 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Chi. 122 $\frac{1}{2}$ -126; No. 2 S.R.Wr. St. Louis 125 $\frac{3}{4}$ ; No. 2 rye, Minneap. 92-97; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C. 118 $\frac{1}{2}$ -120 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; St. Louis 114-114 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; No. 3 yellow, Chi. 108 $\frac{1}{2}$ -111; No. 3 white oats, Minneap. 43  $\frac{3}{8}$ -45  $\frac{3}{8}$ ; K.C. 48 $\frac{1}{4}$ -50 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Chi. 45 $\frac{1}{2}$ -46 $\frac{1}{4}$ ; No. 1 malting barley, Minneap. 129-131; No. 3 good malting, Minneap. 118-125; No. 2, Minneap. 89-90; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. 207-222.

Maine sacked Green Mountain potatoes \$1.85-\$2.10 per 100 pounds in eastern cities; \$1.40-\$1.45 f.o.b. Presque Isle. Wisconsin sacked Round Whites \$1.70 carlot sales in Chicago; \$1.50-\$1.55 f.o.b. Waupaca. Idaho sacked Russet Burbanks \$2.50-\$2.70 carlot sales in Chicago; \$1.70-\$1.75 f.o.b. Idaho Falls. New York Yellow onions 50¢-60¢ per 50-pound sack in the East; 43¢-45¢ f.o.b. Rochester. Midwestern stock 45¢-55¢ in consuming centers; 37 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢-40¢ f.o.b. Grand Rapids. East Shore Virginia Jersey type sweet potatoes \$1.50-\$2.50 per stave barrel in city markets. Tennessee Nancy Halls \$1.15-\$1.40 per bushel hamper in the Middle West. New York Danish type cabbage 50¢-75¢ per 50-pound sack in terminal markets; \$17-\$19 sacked per ton f.o.b. Rochester. New York Rhode Island Greening apples, U. S. #1, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$  inch minimum \$1.25-\$1.50; McIntosh \$1.75-\$1.90 per bushel basket in New York.

The average price for Middling 7/8 inch spot cotton in the ten designated markets declined 11 points from the previous close to 12.02 cents per pound. On the same day last year the price was 12.13 cents. December future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined ten points to 11.75 cents and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 3 points to 11.75 cents.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, 33 $\frac{1}{2}$  cents; 91 Score, 33 cents; 90 Score, 32 $\frac{3}{4}$  cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 19 $\frac{1}{2}$  cents; S.Daisies, 18 $\frac{1}{2}$  cents; Y.Americas, 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ -18 $\frac{3}{4}$  cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 41 $\frac{1}{2}$ -42 $\frac{1}{2}$  cents; Standards, 41 cents; Firsts, 37 cents. (Prepared by BAE)

\*Prices basis ordinary protein.

# DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. LXIII, No. 44

Section 1

November 20, 1936

## TRADE POLICIES AND PEACE

Secretary of State Cordell Hull last night expressed hope the American foreign trade policy would lead to peace and "prosperity for all". "I may point to the definitely encouraging trend of our international commerce as an indication that we have made a successful beginning of our program of trade restoration," his message to the National Foreign Trade convention set forth. "The tendency toward decreased trade has been stopped; in many instances reversed. Both exports and imports show consistent gains. We have embarked on a policy of commercial peace. We are hopeful that it will encourage prosperity for all and lead, thereby, to a lessening of the economic tensions that set the stage for revolution and war..." (A.P.)

## GOVERNMENT REORGANIZATION

Digging in for a long-range attack on government reorganization problems, Senate and House reorganization committees, cooperating with the President's committee on administrative management, are laying foundations for a program that may take several sessions of Congress to complete, it was indicated at Washington yesterday, says a report in the Washington Post. Although spokesmen for none of the groups are yet ready to divulge detailed plans, the following conclusions were said to be justified; that no "omnibus" bill for wholesale government reorganization, attempting to deal with the problem at one stroke, will be offered to Congress; that first major steps toward reorganization will be taken this session, but that they are likely to be of a piecemeal character, coping with specific situations as they are brought to light; that the President's special committee will present a comprehensive report before Congress convenes which will deal primarily with coordinating administrative management, from the President down, rather than with specific mergers and elimination of overlappings.

## FAVORS RFC EXTENSION

A statement yesterday by Secretary Morgenthau favoring extension of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation's lending powers blasted reports that he and Jesse H. Jones, chairman of the agency, were at odds over the future of the big lending corporation. Telling his press conference "the time has not come yet when we can dispense with the RFC", the Treasury chief added that should a Congressional committee request his opinion, he would recommend a year's extension of its powers. (A.P.)



Center Curbs                    "The Michigan State Highway Department is experi-  
for Highways                    menting with a newly developed center line curb as a means  
                                 of insulating opposing streams of traffic from one another,"  
reports Murray D. Von Wagoner, Michigan State Highway Commissioner, in  
Roads and Streets (November). "The application has been to 4-lane high-  
ways and to certain complicated situations on other roads. To date the  
results have been so encouraging as to make the method a matter of in-  
terest to highway authorities who must cope with the dangers which hither-  
to have been inherent in these types of roadway. In its present form this  
center line curb consists of a strip of asphalt 12 inches wide and from  
3/4 to 1 inch thick laid on the pavement surface along the line where it  
is desirable to separate or guide traffic. It is, of course, a warning  
to the driver and not an obstruction to the vehicle. To emphasize the  
warning, we paint a 6-inch stripe of yellow down the center of the strip,  
and on the pavement surface at its edges, 4-inch yellow stripes. The  
result is a stereoscopic effect which makes the curb appear to be about  
3 inches high. This device was first tried out at a particularly diffi-  
cult point on U.S. 10 near Birmingham, Michigan...The cost is about \$500  
per mile."

Control                         "Scientific research is now applied to everything;  
of Weeds                         and weeds have come in for their share of investigation,"  
                                 says A. Ewing Weid, Queensland, Australia, in the Journal  
of the Ministry of Agriculture (November, London). "...Weeds have been  
attacked from all angles; they have been the subject of legislation;  
and they have been fought by mechanical, by chemical and by biological  
methods from the ground and from the air. Modern seeds and noxious weeds  
acts attack weeds through education, by encouraging the use of clean seed,  
by prohibiting the sowing of the seeds of weeds and by the compulsory  
destruction of noxious weeds. The mechanical methods used vary from the  
use of the primitive wooden implement to the gigantic roller that crushes  
acres of Mallee Scrub in a day...Chemical attack is becoming commoner and  
more effective every season. The ordinary method employed is to spray the  
weeds with poison, and this has been done on foot, by tractor, by car and  
by aeroplane. Huge areas can be quickly and inexpensively treated..."

Synthetic                         "A new synthetic resin made from zinc chloride, urea,  
Adhesives                         and formaldehyde has been developed as an adhesive for ply-  
                                 wood," reports D.H.K. in Scientific American (November).  
"The new resin has a remarkably high speed of reaction at relatively low  
temperatures and forms a bond stronger than the wood itself. After heat  
treatment, the resin becomes permanently hard and has a high resistance  
to water and weather at ordinary temperatures. In comparison with phenolic  
resins used for the same purpose the output of the press units is practic-  
ally trebled and manufacturing troubles are eliminated. The cost per  
joint with the new resin is about the same as with a good casein glue...  
Other possible uses for resins of this kind, of which there are many varia-  
tions, are in the field of plastic molding as well as in sizing paper, tex-  
tiles, straw, felt and so on."



Traffic  
Records

John D. Sumner, University of Buffalo, writes on "The Traffic Record of Transport Agencies, 1928-1935" in the Journal of Land & Public Utility Economics (November). He says in conclusion: "The past eight years provide interesting contrasts in both the secular and cyclical position of the principal agencies of domestic freight transport. The waterways, trucks and pipe lines, with certain exceptions noted in the text, have shown greater ability to resist the inroads of depression than have the steam and electric railways. To governmental policy may be attributed a substantial share of the secular strength demonstrated by the waterways. The explanation of traffic changes in the case of all carriers is found partly in long-run factors of growth or decline. These have to do with the substitution of one transport agency for others, and with changes in the demand for transportation service as such. Short-run considerations, including cyclical changes in demand for commodities and temporary competitive shifts between agencies, are at least equally important."

Information for  
the Farmer

"...It is often said by advocates of farmers' rights that the farmers are the only sellers in our domestic market who always sell at the buyer's price," says an editorial in the Dallas Morning News. "Frequently one hears the specific examples of the cotton farmer and the cotton manufacturer--the one taking what he is offered and the other marking the price on his goods before he offers them. As a matter of fact, both farmer and manufacturer take what they are offered, in the final analysis. But the manufacturer maintains the offered price at a maximum level by keeping books on his cost of production and by constantly anticipating market demands. The farmer does neither of these things. As a result he constantly sells at the minimum price level. The law of supply and demand fixes prices, but it does not fix them very definitely. The farmer has always lacked both information and organization to fight for a high average price level in the broad range between maximum and minimum under the operation of economic law. Whether the government can give the farmer accurate information remains to be seen. If it can, if the extension departments of the agricultural colleges can teach the farmers to keep cost accounts and, if present tariffs can be reduced, then we shall have the basis for a better agricultural economy than will ever be found in government price-fixing and control of production."

Babassu Meal  
for Sheep

Babassu meal, a by-product of babassu nuts imported from South America for oil, has been found to be an excellent sheep feed, according to Arthur Folger, of the College of Agriculture, University of California. The similarity of the babassu nut to coconut oil makes it popular in soap manufacture, where large quantities are used; the refining industry also uses large amounts. The residual meal, Folger says, resembles coconut meal in appearance to it in composition, but has 79.7 percent total digestible nutrients as against 70.8 percent. No difficulty was found in getting sheep to eat the babassu meal. In fact, the amount fed had to be limited somewhat as it tended to scour the animals, probably because of the relatively high percentage of magnesium. (Press.)

Section 3  
MARKET QUOTATIONS

Nov. 19 - Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations): Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 9.00-11.75; cows good 5.50-6.75; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 8.50-11.50; vealers good and choice 8.00-9.00; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 6.25-8.50. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 8.85-9.60; 200-250 lbs good and choice 9.40-9.75; 250-350 lbs good and choice 9.45-9.75; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 7.50-8.60. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down 8.25-9.25.

Grain: No. 1 D.No.Spr.Wheat\* Minneap.  $135\frac{3}{4}$ - $137\frac{3}{4}$ ; No. 2 D.No.Spr.\* Minneap.  $134\frac{3}{4}$ - $136\frac{3}{4}$ ; No. 2 Am.Dur.\* Minneap.  $129\frac{1}{2}$ - $133\frac{1}{2}$ ; No. 1 Hard Amber Durum, Duluth,  $136\frac{1}{2}$ - $149\frac{1}{2}$ ; No. 2 Hard Winter\* K.C.  $120\frac{1}{4}$ - $123\frac{1}{2}$ ; Chi.  $121\frac{1}{2}$ - $123\frac{3}{4}$ ; No. 2 rye, Minneap. 90-95; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C. 114-117; St. Louis 113; No. 3 Chi.  $106\frac{3}{4}$ -110; No. 3 white oats, Minneap.  $42\frac{7}{8}$ - $44\frac{7}{8}$ ; K.C.  $47\frac{1}{2}$ -49; Chi.  $44\frac{3}{4}$ - $45\frac{3}{4}$ ; St. Louis  $48\frac{1}{2}$ ; No. 1 malting barley, Minneap. 130-132; No. 3 good malting, Minneap. 119-126; No. 2, Minneap. 89-90; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. 207-222.

Maine sacked Green Mountain potatoes \$1.85-\$2.10 per 100 pounds in eastern cities; \$1.45-\$1.50 f.o.b. Presque Isle. Wisconsin sacked Round Whites \$1.75-\$1.85 carlot sales in Chicago; \$1.55 f.o.b. Waupaca. Idaho sacked Russet Burbanks \$2.47 $\frac{1}{2}$ -2.70 carlot sales in Chicago; \$1.70-\$2 f.o.b. Idaho Falls. New York Yellow onions 50¢-60¢ per 50-pound sack in the East; 40¢-45¢ f.o.b. Rochester. Midwestern stock 50¢-55¢ in consuming centers; 37 $\frac{1}{2}$  ¢ f.o.b. West Michigan points. New York Danish type cabbage 50¢-75¢ per 50-pound sack in city markets; \$18-\$20 f.o.b. sacked per ton at Rochester. East Shore Virginia Jersey type sweet potatoes \$1.40-\$2.50 per stave barrel in terminal markets; Tennessee Nancy Halls \$1.25-\$1.40 per bushel hamper in the Middle West. New York U.S. #1, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$  inch minimum Rhode Island Greening apples \$1.25-\$1.50 and McIntosh \$1.75-\$2 per bushel basket in New York; Rhode Island Greenings \$1.30-\$1.35 f.o.b. Rochester.

The average price for Middling 7/8 inch spot cotton in the ten designated markets advanced 1 point from the previous close to 12.03 cents per pound. On the same day last year the price was 12.21 cents. December future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 3 points to 11.78 cents and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 1 point to 11.76 cents.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, 34 cents; 91 Score, 33 $\frac{1}{2}$  cents; 90 Score, 33 $\frac{1}{4}$  cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 19 $\frac{1}{2}$  cents; S.Daisies, 18 $\frac{1}{2}$  cents; Y.Americas, 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ -18 $\frac{3}{4}$  cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 42 $\frac{1}{2}$ -43 $\frac{1}{2}$  cents; Standards 42¢; Firsts, 37 cents. (Prepared by BAE)

\*Prices basis ordinary protein.



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Vol. LXIII, No. 45

Section 1

November 21, 1936

## FOREIGN TRADE CONVENTION

Recommendations covering a broad range of current problems in international commerce comprised the final declaration adopted at Chicago yesterday at the closing session of the National Foreign Trade Convention. The declaration called for renewal of the reciprocal trade agreements act, which expires in June; commended the tripartite agreement among Great Britain, France and the United States as an effective move toward eventual stabilization of world currencies and described the present shipping act as an important advance in the establishment of an adequate and modern merchant marine. (New York Times.)

## REAL ESTATE CONFERENCE

On the strength of reports from various parts of the country, showing a rising demand for small homes and farms, members of the National Association of Real Estate Boards, in convention at New Orleans, laid plans yesterday to handle what they believe will be a vast market for these types of properties during the coming year. Several experts presented evidence of a drift of families back to agricultural regions and others emphasized the importance of meeting the need for more dwellings in the \$5,000-price class for families of modest income--a group formerly neglected by many suburban developers. (New York Times.)

## CO-OP LEAGUE CONGRESS

About \$315,000,000 in farm supplies was purchased through cooperatives throughout the United States in the year ended on last July 31, Wallace J. Campbell, assistant secretary of the Cooperative League of the United States, declared last night at the first meeting of a two-day cooperatives' congress. Y. W. Leckie, general manager of the Scottish Cooperative Wholesale Society, the other speaker at last night's meeting, said that two-thirds of the families of Scotland were now members of cooperatives. (Press.)

## INDUSTRIAL EMPLOYMENT

Employment in industry reached a higher level in the month ending October 15 than at any time since 1930, Secretary Perkins announced yesterday. There was a correspondingly sharp increase in total payrolls. "It is estimated that 220,000 workers were returned to employment in the combined manufacturing and non-manufacturing industries surveyed monthly by the department's Bureau of Labor Statistics," Miss Perkins said. (Press.)



Strip Farming            "What would you do if you had six children to educate  
Benefits                and your farm was washing away?" asks the Prairie Farmer  
                         editorially. "That is the problem that confronted Frank  
M. Griffin of Bellaire, Ohio. There was only one way to do it and that  
was to anchor the topsoil. The most practical plan on his rough farm  
seemed to be strip farming. Strips of sod were left in the plowed fields  
to stop the wash. So effective was the plan that the Griffin farm, which  
in 1907 would only produce feed for 12 cattle and 3 horses, now supports  
38 cattle and 3 horses. Griffin says: 'I only plow a strip once in a ro-  
tation. Our rotation is corn, oats and two or three years of alfalfa.  
If the alfalfa stand is good, we sometimes leave it an extra year. The  
plowed strips are kept narrow and the sod strips follow the contours.'  
The top soil is no longer washing away and the children are getting their  
education. So soil conservation and family conservation go together.  
The man who does a good job of both qualifies as a No. 1 citizen."

Effects of                J. E. Weaver and F. W. Albertson, University of Nebraska,  
Drought on                report in Ecology (October) on the effects of the great drought  
Prairies                on the prairies of Iowa, Nebraska and Kansas. The summary of  
                         the article says in part: "Death (of vegetation) increased  
southwestward, varying from 20 to 50 percent on thinner soils of exposed  
ridges to 80 to 95 percent losses on nearly level areas farther west.  
Great destruction also occurred even in low ground, sometimes resulting  
in an entire change in plant populations even in eastern Nebraska...All  
of the native grasses suffered some loss, but death was greater among  
those with relatively shorter roots...Water content of soil was exhausted  
to or almost to the depth of root penetration (3.5 to 6 feet) of the domi-  
nant grasses. This occurred at a time when the average day temperatures  
were 86 to 97 degrees F. and relative humidity was very low...Ungrazed  
prairies of south central Kansas lost 60 percent of the basal cover;  
various types moderately grazed, 36 percent; and others heavily grazed,  
74 percent. Losses in the same sequence in north central Kansas were  
50, 54 and 91 percent, respectively...Conditions were most severe in the  
west central part where ungrazed prairies lost 85 percent, moderately  
grazed areas 72 percent and heavily grazed ones, 91 percent."

Wisconsin                "Launching a five-year program to make the wild turkey  
Wild Turkeys            a common game bird in Wisconsin, W. F. Grimmer, state superin-  
                         tendent of game management, announced that in August 450  
mature birds were released in the Baraboo hills of Sauk County and Adams  
County," reports Hunter-Trader-Trapper (November). "Sixty-five birds were  
released in the hills last spring and have thrived...Annual plantings of  
500 or more birds will be made for at least five years, said Supt. Grimmer...  
To permit the new birds to thrive, the Sauk County board has enacted a  
special penalty of \$25 for anyone who disturbs the new turkey population.  
In addition the board has already paid bounties on some 500 gray foxes,  
taken largely from the area where the big birds were released...The Wis-  
consin Conservation Department hopes that the turkeys now being planted  
will become sufficiently well established to warrant short open seasons  
in the future."



Raisin Cleaner "Raisin growers of Fresno County and the San Joaquin Valley, California, are watching with interest a new development which, if it proves as successful as tests indicate, will produce far-reaching results," says California Cultivator. "The new development is a raisin cleaner developed by H. J. Donohoe of the fruit insect laboratory, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, Fresno. Donohoe, in collaboration with Perez Simmons, who is in charge of the Fresno laboratory for the federal government, has been working on the raisin cleaner for several years...The cleaner was working recently on a ranch southwest of Fresno, turning out 60 tons of raisins a day. 'It is as near perfect as one could possibly expect,' said the owner of the ranch, a veteran raisin grower. 'Insects and sand are absolutely eliminated and the stems are broken into small bits. The stem caps are not removed, which is as it should be, because the packers insist they be on when the raisins are delivered to the packing houses. Even minute particles of encrusted sand, heretofore the bane of the raisin growers' existence, are removed by the machine, so that one can truthfully say the raisin is lucky to get out of the machine with a whole skin...' It is estimated that the cost of cleaning with the new machine will be around \$1.20 a ton or about two-fifths of what it is by the old hand screening method..."

Farm Post Preservation "Ordinary wood posts, be they cedar, locust, tamarack or what not rot off at the bottom sooner or later unless treated so the organisms of decay cannot attack them," says Oregon Farmer (November 12). "...A 'post forest' is standing on the farm of the Oregon State College with the results of various kinds of treatment and of no treatment, being observed carefully over a long period of years. Use of chemical salts gives most promising results. These salts make it impossible for the bacteria that cause rotting to live and destroy the cells of the post wood. It is too early to make a final announcement, but the college says: 'It is important that green post material be used, since the efficiency of the treatment depends upon the amount of moisture in the post and that secured by absorption. This moisture dissolves the salts and carries them through the fibers of the wood. The bark need not be removed. The chemical material used consists of equal parts, by weight, of corrosive sublimate, arsenic and common salt. A tablespoon of this mixture is sufficient for a 4-inch post...'..."

Conservation Farming "Conservation farming means protection to the investment in lands, more profitable crops, less risk from droughts, and something left for posterity," says an editorial in Farm and Ranch (November 15). "Hardly a community exists that does not provide some demonstration of the profit in the practice of fundamentals in agriculture. There are farmers who have terraced and increased their yields of cotton while across the highway the same kind of land remains unterraced and during the hot months the crops become stunted and the yield declines. Every farmer, if he desires, may find within easy driving distance some other farmer who has followed a program of crop rotation and because of this practice, he is securing better acre yields than his neighbors. Farmers who occasionally plow under a green crop and who spread the manure from their stables find the practice profitable, or else they would not go to that trouble and expense. This is conservation farming: conserving the soil and moisture...and restoring the organic matter and nitrogen..."





# DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. LXIII, No. 46

Section 1

November 23, 1936

## CIVIL SERVICE AMENDMENT

A proposal for a federal civil service amendment to the Federal Constitution, which already has the active support of thirty Senators and eighty-five Representatives, will be introduced in the new Congress when it convenes in January, it was announced yesterday by H. Eliot Kaplan, secretary of the National Civil Service Reform League. The amendment, Mr. Kaplan said, will be modeled after the civil service provision in the New York State Constitution, under which 98 percent of the state employees are given civil service ratings and protection. (Press.)

## FARM BUREAU SERVICE MEDAL

Edward A. O'Neal of Chicago, president of the American Farm Bureau Federation, has informed Senator Norris of Nebraska that he and Secretary Wallace will share the organization's distinguished service medal, awarded annually. Senator Norris said he would be unable to attend the bureau's meeting in Pasadena to receive the award personally. (A.P.)

## WORLD RAW MATERIALS

Redistribution of the world's raw materials and markets by a "force front" of powerful nations led by the United States and Great Britain, was advocated last night by Lord Marley, deputy speaker of the <sup>British</sup> House of Lords, at a meeting of the Town Hall of Washington. Only by such a redistribution, giving to all nations material and markets they need for peaceful pursuits, can the world hope to survive, Lord Marley declared. (Washington Post.)

## TURKISH QUOTAS

An Angora report by the Associated Press says that the Turkish Government ordered yesterday the abolition of its quota import system on January 1 in a tariff reform program regarded as favorable to imports from the United States. The quota system will be replaced by a general imports scheme, eliminating a number of restrictions and permitting free commercial exchange, particularly between countries having clearing agreements with Turkey and commercial balances in favor of Turkey.

## GERMAN WHEAT

A Berlin wireless to the New York Times says official and bank comments on the wheat market stress the collapse of the world reserve. Recent drastic rules compelling German farmers to deliver their quotas were due to the fear that they might consume cereals as fodder.



Genes As  
Units in  
Biology

The leading article in Science (November 20) is a 5-page one by Prof. H. S. Jennings, Johns Hopkins University, "Fundamental Units in Biology" (an address at the Mark Hopkins Centenary, Williams College). Commenting that genes "fulfil the conception of fundamental units as nearly as anything that is likely to be found in biology", he says in part: "Can we approach the genes more closely and directly, forming an idea of what they are as material bodies in space; as they would be described in chemistry or physics? Such knowledge of the genes is as yet largely hypothetical. We may, I believe, expect great changes in this matter; changes that may revolutionize our interpretations; they may come soon. Some investigators of the genes believe that they must be considered single molecules of a complex character. Others hold, on the basis of size relations, that the single gene probably consists of a number of molecules. It is sometimes suggested that one such gene, whether unimolecular or multimolecular, is lodged in each of the chromomeres which at certain stages are visible in the chromosomes. Naturally, though not necessarily, going on with these ideas, is the conception that the genes are primary as compared with the chromosomes; that the chromosome is a secondary aggregation of genes, which conceivably might be separate. Another conception of the matter has been presented and has come into some prominence of late. It is a conception which would change in some fundamental respects the interpretation of the phenomena that I have described; though the phenomena themselves would of course remain. According to this conception, the chromosomes are the primary and unitary structures, while the genes are but differentiations in the length of the filamentous chromosomes. This idea has recently been ably worked out, from the standpoint of physical and organic chemistry, by Dr. Dorothy M. Wrinch. According to this view, the chromosome is to be conceived as a structure constituted of two types of elements making a sort of warp and woof. The warp is a set of longitudinal filaments or bundles composed of 'identical sequences of protein molecules in parallel'; the woof of a set of ring-like nucleic acid molecules surrounding the protein filaments and holding them together..."

Farm, Holiday  
Boost Loans

Bank loans in agricultural districts to finance the purchase of farm commodities, coupled with the advances of metropolitan banks to finance the Christmas trade, have placed the nation's volume of commercial loans at the highest point in several years, says a press report. That the prolonged uptrend of commercial, industrial and agricultural advances which are lumped under the classification of "other loans" has not reached the turning point is seen from the latest report of banks in 101 cities for November 10, which shows a \$26,000,000 increase, wiping out declines of the previous two weeks and from the report of member banks in New York City for the week ended November 18, when a gain of \$28,000,000 was registered. Banks in districts supplying funds for agricultural purposes have shown the greatest percentage of increase since the current movement began late in July. In three southern districts the volume of "other loans" is now at the highest point of the movement, reflecting borrowings to finance the movement of cotton. Loans in the Minneapolis district, now within \$2,000,000 of the season's high level, have shown a sizable increase, attributed chiefly to elevators and mills stocking up with grain and to distributors laying in supplies for the holiday business.



**Electric Insect Exterminator** "It's coming to the point where the electric insect exterminator is beginning to vie in popularity with the electric toaster, the electric iron and the electric razor," says California Cultivator (November 7). "The device, first developed by Prof. William B. Herms and J. K. Ellsworth of the College of Agriculture to destroy nocturnal flying insect crop pests, is now being put to a diversity of uses. One theater in Madera has added one of the exterminators to the decorations to keep the darting insects from bothering the customers. Others have been placed in service stations, over outdoor swimming pools and in illuminated gardens, particularly in San Joaquin Valley, not only to attract and destroy insects but to attract customers as well. They have been found particularly effective in playgrounds and a whole new field has been opened to them in the rapid increase of lighted softball playing fields. One use made of the charged light traps provides not only electrocution of the insect, but the utilization of such insects as food as well. It is hung over fish ponds to provide a more or less continuous diet for the fish and the same process is followed in chicken and turkey pens, where it is proving particularly beneficial to turkey poults. The light is now made so that it may be plugged into any socket, the same as an electric toaster."

**Retirement of Land** "The retirement of more than nine million acres of submarginal land from crop production indicates that scientific land use has become more than a theory in this country," says an editorial in the Dallas Morning News (November 17). "While Rexford G. Tugwell, Resettlement Administrator, says the government should buy and retire ten times as much, at least a creditable start has been made. The withdrawal of this unprofitable land from crop production is not necessarily permanent. If population should increase or if other land should wear out, the areas now being retired could quickly be converted into crop land again. Meanwhile, the use of this land for grazing and forest production will help to replace the lost topsoil and make the land more valuable for any possible return to crops in future years..."

**Short Cuts in Meat** In these days of short cuts to small profits the meat packers are to be commended for a plan it is reported they have in the making of supplying retail stores with ready-made cuts such as steaks, chops, roasts, etc. This would enable grocery stores as well as butcher shops to handle fresh meats and, it is believed, would result in considerable saving to the consumer over present-day methods of distribution in which whole carcasses are cut up by retail butchers into the needs of the public. (Commercial West, Nov. 14.)

**Loan Repayments** Farmers are making the most of higher farm commodity prices this fall to pay off short-term obligations. Repayment of loans from production credit associations during recent months has been the largest on record, says S. M. Garwood, production credit commissioner of the Farm Credit Administration. Farmer payments to the 553 associations comprising the new short-term farm credit system aggregated \$155,000,000 during the 12 months ended November 1, compared to \$173,000,000 of cash advances during the period. Production loans are made for periods of 12 months or less, but where the payment record and security are satisfactory, certain types such as dairy loans may be renewed. (FCA, No. 8-63.)



Section 3  
MARKET QUOTATIONS

November 20 -- Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations):  
Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 9.00-11.75; cows good 5.50-6.75; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 8.50-11.50; vealers good and choice 8.00-9.00; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 6.25-8.50. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 8.90-9.60; 200-250 lbs good and choice 9.45-9.75; 250-350 lbs good and choice 9.45-9.75; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 7.50-8.60. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down 8.25-9.10.

Grain: No. 1 D.No.Spr.Wheat\* Minneap. 136 5/8-138 5/8; No. 2 D. No.Spr.\* Minneap. 135 5/8-137 5/8; No. 2 Am.Dur.\* Minneap. 128 7/8-132 7/8; No. 1 Hard Amber Durum, Duluth, 135 7/8-148 7/8; No. 2 Hard Winter\* K.C. 120 $\frac{1}{4}$ -124 $\frac{1}{4}$ ; Chi. 121 $\frac{1}{4}$ -123; St. Louis 123; No. 2 S.R.Wr. St. Louis 122 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; No. 2 rye, Minneap. 92 $\frac{1}{2}$ -97 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C. 115 $\frac{1}{2}$ -116 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; St. Louis 110-111; No. 3, Chi. 105 $\frac{1}{2}$ -108 $\frac{1}{4}$ ; St. Louis 106 $\frac{1}{2}$ -109; No. 3 white oats, Minneap. 43 5/8-45 5/8; K.C. 47 $\frac{1}{2}$ -49 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Chi. 45-46; St. Louis 48 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; No. 1 malting barley, Minneap. 130-132; No. 3 good malting, Minneap. 119-126; No. 2, Minneap. 89-90; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. 207 $\frac{3}{4}$ -222 $\frac{3}{4}$ .

Maine sacked Green Mountain potatoes \$1.85-\$2.10 per 100 pounds in eastern cities; \$1.45-\$1.50 f.o.b. Presque Isle. Wisconsin sacked Round Whites \$1.70-\$1.80 carlot sales in Chicago; \$1.55 f.o.b. Waupaca. Idaho sacked Russet Burbanks \$2.55-\$2.65 carlot sales in Chicago; \$1.75-\$1.90 f.o.b. Idaho Falls. New York Yellow onions 50¢-65¢ per 50-pound sack in the East; 45¢ f.o.b. Rochester. Midwestern stock 50¢-55¢ in consuming centers; 37 $\frac{1}{2}$ -40¢ f.o.b. West Michigan points. New York Danish type cabbage 50¢-80¢ per 50-pound sack in city markets; \$19-\$21 sacked per ton f.o.b. Rochester. East Shore Virginia Jersey type sweet potatoes \$1.50-\$2.45 per stave barrel in terminal markets; Tennessee Nancy Halls \$1.25-\$1.50 per bushel hamper in the Middle West. New York U.S.#1, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$  inch minimum Rhode Island Greening apples \$1.25-\$1.50 and McIntosh \$1.75-\$1.85 per bushel basket in New York; Baldwins \$1.35 and Rhode Island Greenings \$1.30-\$1.35 f.o.b. Rochester.

The average price for Middling 7/8 inch spot cotton in the ten designated markets declined 1 point from the previous close to 12.02 cents per pound. On the same day last year the price was 12.06 cents. December future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 2 points to 11.76 cents and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 3 points to 11.73 cents.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, 34 cents; 91 Score, 33 $\frac{1}{2}$  cents; 90 Score, 33 cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 19 $\frac{1}{2}$  cents; S.Daisies, 18 $\frac{1}{4}$ -18 $\frac{1}{2}$  cents; Y.Americas, 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ -18 $\frac{3}{4}$  cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 41 cents; Standards, 40 cents; Firsts, 37 cents.  
(Prepared by BAE)

\*Prices basis ordinary protein.



# DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

Vol. LXIII, No. 47

Section 1

November 24, 1936

## NATIONAL GRANGE PLATFORM

The National Grange announced yesterday a 13-plank platform for agriculture in 1937. L. A. Taber, master of the organization, said: "We look forward to greater growth and progress on all fronts in the grange's effort to obtain equality for agriculture." The planks include a sound program of soil conservation, crop insurance, a new tariff, currency policy, aid for agricultural extension and research, cooperative rural credit system, a rural rehabilitation program, a better transportation system, extension of rural electrification, broadening the base of taxation and cooperatives for buying and selling. (A.P.)

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## RAIL-MOTOR

### FREIGHT RATES

The Interstate Commerce Commission approved yesterday the arrangement whereby the Keeshin trucking interests and the Chicago Great Western Railroad Company offer to shippers joint motor-rail-motor freight rates between the East and the Middle West. Under the arrangement, freight from northeastern points is to be carried by motor truck to Chicago, where the trucks or trailers are to be loaded on flat cars and taken by rail to St. Paul, Minneapolis, Des Moines and intermediate stations. The trucks or trailers are then to finish their journey by highway. The proposed tariffs are the same as what Keeshin charges for all-highway transportation for the entire distance. (Press.)

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## CUBAN SUGAR

### TAX PROPOSED

A Havana cable to the New York Times says sugar producers are considerably agitated over the proposed tax of 9 cents per bag on Cuban sugar production, which legislators plan to introduce in Congress in a few days. The Sugar Producers Association met yesterday with a view to formulating a protest against this levy, but decision was suspended to allow members to study the measure until Wednesday. It is expected that a protest will also be made against another bill now pending in Congress, which increases the sugar payments by planters. The producers declare that the sugar industry now bears a heavy burden of taxation, paying twenty-three kinds of taxes.

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## ROCKEFELLER

### GRANT

The Rockefeller Foundation has granted \$655,000 to the Kaiser Wilhelm Institute of Germany in fulfillment of pledges made before the Hitler regime came into power, it was learned yesterday. The grant has been used to establish two research laboratories, one for the study of cellular physiology and the other for research in pure physics. (New York Times.)

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Journal "Growth" "Announcement has been made of the publication of a new journal entitled Growth, 'for studies of the basic factors, processes and functions concerned in growth as a fundamental property of nature; whether these be expressed in plants, animals, crystals or populations,'" says Science (November 20). "The journal will be published by contributors and subscribers as 'a non-profit cooperative medium for the integration of growth expressions through the basic sciences.' The journal is conducted by an editorial board of 18 members, the council of which consists of five members. These are: S. Brody, University of Missouri, nutrition; H. L. Dunn, U. S. Bureau of Census, mathematics, demography; P. W. Gregory, University of California, Davis, genetics; O. Rahn, Cornell University, microorganisms, bacteria, yeasts; H. S. Reed, University of California, plant growth...To aid in covering the expenses of the journal each author will be expected to send with his paper an order for 100 reprints...The papers will be issued at irregular intervals, the first of which it is expected will appear in January next. Subsequently the numbers for a year will be collected in a volume."

Agricultural Engineering L. F. Livingston, author of "Call in the Farm Engineer!" in Country Home (November) says in part: "Not one farmer in fifty has drawn up a scale map of his farm and planned his field layout for the most economical operations. Yet such a map is the first step in intelligent farm planning. Good engineering reduced the average number of fields in a Minnesota study to 8 per farm, and increased the average size of all fields to 23.6 acres. The average estimated cost per farm for all changes was only \$250. This included fencing, drainage, land clearing and stump removing, road building, terracing and gully control. On most of the farms in an Ohio study, it was possible to divide them into three major fields; that is, one for each major crop. Now let's take a look at what these changes meant to one farm of 154 acres in Minnesota. The number of fields was reduced from 11 to 6 and fencing from 11,075 to 9,465 feet. The one large item of expense was \$229 for a tile drainage system which added tillable acreage. The owner formerly worked a tractor and eight horses; he now gets along nicely with an all-purpose tractor and two horses. And less help. That an astonishing number of farms are overpowered was indicated in the study of fourteen Minnesota farms. With a total of 102 horses and 17 tractors, these farms were maintaining 59 work horses too many per farm.. All of the farmers found it possible to reduce the number of horses. Two were able to operate with one less tractor each. Three were advised to add a tractor each..."

Farm Boys' Livestock "Down in the bluegrass country of Kentucky and Tennessee it is no small task to buy 125 head of high-class range calves, fatten the animals to market size and then sell them for a nice margin of profit," says C. R. Arnold, deputy production credit commissioner, Farm Credit Administration, in Agricultural Leaders' Digest (November). "Yet a small group of Tennessee boys took it in their stride this year, financing the project in a highly successful manner through the new production credit system of the FCA. This Tennessee project was one of 200 similar crop and livestock projects



which have been financed this year by production credit associations. For the third consecutive year the associations have made loans to select groups of 4-H club members, future farmers' chapters and other organized groups of farm young people. Approximately 2,500 boys obtained loans this year. Successful crop and livestock projects were financed in over half the states...The opportunity for practical training and experience in credit is one more opportunity now being offered to American farm boys..."

Britain-New Zealand Trade Country Life (London, November 14) says: "Mr. Nash, the New Zealand Finance Minister, who arrived in England recently, comes with the avowed intention of placing before the government plans to secure an expanding market for his country's agricultural produce in Great Britain in return for an expanding market for British manufactured goods in the Dominion...The Dominions in the natural course of their development are becoming industrialized; but they are also producing more and more food and raw materials for which they can no longer count upon England as the only customer. The Ottawa agreements have not worked too well. There seems no doubt that they will be renewed in some form or other; but new factors have arisen to be considered since the Ottawa Conference of 1932. Questions of 'economic nationalism' have grown in importance; the financial basis of world trade has shifted and is shifting. National security demands that we should make ourselves as far as possible self-supporting. Yet the ties of blood and kinship demand that we should do nothing to weaken the economic bonds of Empire."

Power for Community Cold Storage "The development of community cold storage plants in many sections of the Middle West is affording dealers opportunities to sell and install stationary power plants," says Implement and Tractor (November 14). "These community plants have attained considerable popularity among farmers who rent locker space and utilize it for preserving quantities of meat, vegetables, poultry and other products for future consumption. Charges for locker space are uniformly low, ranging from \$5 to \$20 a year, depending upon the amount of space used. These plants afford refrigeration at lower costs than the farmer could provide it for himself. The pioneer plant of this type, which now has been duplicated in many communities, was established four years ago at Kindsborg, Kansas, and is powered by a 200-h.p. unit. Locker space in this plant may be had as low as \$4.80 a year for 100 cubic feet. Power units of this type have been found lower in operating costs than electricity. As these storage facilities are established in new locations there may be opportunities for the trade to furnish more of the power."

Thornless Rose The thornless rose, dream of flower lovers for centuries, has been developed at Attica, New York, from a single chance plant which "just happened to grow that way", Edward C. Stroh, horticulturist, said recently. He grew 3,000 thornless rose bushes this season, asserting that he had worked for years to develop such a rose, until he came upon the single plant three years ago. "It just happened to grow that way," he said. "From the single plant we developed three more the first year. Last year we grew fifty and this summer 3,000." The thornless rose is a large double flower. (A.P.).



Section 3  
MARKET QUOTATIONS

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November 23 -- Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations):

Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 9.00-11.75; cows good 5.75-6.75; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 8.50-11.50; vealers good and choice 8.00-9.00; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 6.25-8.50. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 8.90-9.60; 200-250 lbs good and choice 9.40-9.80; 250-350 lbs good and choice 9.50-9.80; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 7.50-8.60. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down 8.25-9.25.

Grain: No. 1 D.No.Spr.Wheat\* Minneap. 136 1/8-138 1/8; No. 2 D. No.Spr.\* Minneap. 135 1/8-137 1/8; No. 2 Am.Dur.\* Minneap. 128 1/8-132 1/8; No. 1 Hard Amber Durum, Duluth, 135 1/8-148 1/4; No. 2 Hard Winter\* K.C. 120 1/4-124; Chi. 121 3/4-124; No. 2 S.R.Wr. St. Louis 122 1/2-123; No. 2 rye, Minneap. 92 1/2-97 1/2; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C. 115 1/2-116 1/2; St. Louis 108-108 1/2; No. 3, Chi. 104-105 1/2; No. 3 white oats, Minneap. 43 3/8-45 3/8; K.C. 48-50; Chi. 45 1/2-46; St. Louis 47-47 1/2; No. 1 malting barley, Minneap. 130-132; No. 3 good malting, Minneap. 119-126; No. 2, Minneap. 88-89; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. 207 3/4-222 3/4.

Maine sacked Green Mountain potatoes \$1.90-\$2.10 per 100 pounds in eastern cities; \$1.50 f.o.b. Presque Isle. Wisconsin sacked Round Whites \$1.75-\$1.90 carlot sales in Chicago. Idaho sacked Russet Burbanks \$2.45-\$2.72 1/2 carlot sales in Chicago; \$1.75-\$1.85 f.o.b. Idaho Falls. New York Danish type cabbage 50¢-85¢ per 50-pound sack in city markets; \$19-\$22 sacked per ton f.o.b. Rochester. South Carolina Pointed type 75¢-\$1.25 in terminal markets. New York Yellow onions 50¢-65¢ per 50-pound sack in the East; 45¢ f.o.b. Rochester. Midwestern stock 50¢-57 1/2; in consuming centers; 37 1/2¢-40¢ f.o.b. Grand Rapids. East Shore Virginia Jersey type sweet potatoes \$1.50-\$2.15 per stave barrel in city markets. Tennessee Nancy Halls \$1.25-\$1.50 per bushel hamper in the Middle West. New York U.S.#1, 2 1/2 inch minimum, Rhode Island Greening apples \$1.25-\$1.50; McIntosh \$1.75-\$2 and Baldwins \$1.25 per bushel basket in New York City. Rhode Island Greenings \$1.30 f.o.b. Rochester.

The average price for Middling 7/8 inch spot cotton in the ten designated markets declined 11 points from the previous close to 11.98 cents per pound. On the same day last year the price was 12.02 cents. December future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 12 points to 11.65 cents and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 14 points to 11.64 cents.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, 34 cents; 91 Score, 33 1/2 cents; 90 Score, 33 cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 19 1/2 cents; S.Daisies, 18 1/4-18 1/2 cents; Y.Americas, 18 1/2-18 3/4 cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 41-42 cents; Standards, 40 cents; Firsts, 37 cents. (Prepared by BAE)

\*Prices basis ordinary protein.

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# DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

Vol. LXIII, No. 48

Section 1

November 25, 1936

CC URGES SOIL CONSERVATION      Allan C. Hardison, chairman of the agricultural committee of the United States Chamber of Commerce, joined farmers and other reclamationists yesterday in urging adoption of a national policy of soil conservation. Hardison expressed his views to the fifth annual meeting of the National Reclamation Association. He spoke as the association was formulating a policy for presentation to the next Congress and as the budget committee announced \$27,000 had been subscribed to support a reclamation movement in Washington, D.C., during the next session of Congress. (A.P.).

VITAMIN C AND TONSILS      Vitamin C goes to the tonsils, results of research made at the University of Rochester and published by Dr. Mary M. Clayton and Dr. John D. Keith show. Seeking a relationship between the vitamin C content of the diet and its concentration in the tissues, the two said they chose the tonsils as sample tissue available from persons in a nearly normal state of general health. Chemical analysis of fifty-four pairs of tonsils, mostly from children on the day of extraction, showed a relationship between the vitamin C content of the diet and that of the tonsils, they said. Children who receive large doses of orange juice before the tonsillectomy showed nearly twice the average concentration of the vitamin in their tonsils. (A.P.)

CIVIL SERVICE PROPOSALS      Extension of the civil service system, liberalization of the retirement law and creation of a court of appeals are stressed in a seven-point program adopted yesterday by the National Legislative Council of Federal Employee Organizations for submission to the next Congress. In urging liberalization of the retirement law, the council made three specific recommendations: for retirement at the option of the employee only; for a widow's or dependent's annuity; and that the position held by an employee retired for disability be guaranteed after recovery, or the annuity continued until the employee has been restored to a position comparable to that held at the time of employment. (Press.)

EGYPTIAN SAKEL COTTON      A London cable to the New York Times says a shortage of Egyptian sakel cotton anticipated three months ago is reported to have made large fortunes for several Liverpool cotton dealers. According to the Financial News, one speculator is said to have made 100,000 pounds in this period. Egyptian sakel cotton for November delivery was quoted at 12.10 pence a pound.



Information on Research            Nature (London, November 7) in an editorial on "Empire Cooperation in Agricultural Research", says in part: "The primary function (of the Executive Council of Imperial Agricultural Bureaux) is information. The world literature on the subject with which each bureau or institute deals is surveyed and in the main abstracted. The aim in most cases is to miss nothing, no matter where or in what language it sees the light. The Veterinary Bulletin, published by the Imperial Bureau of Animal Health at Weybridge, noticed some 3,000 papers in its last annual volume. Early notice and sufficient detail to be of value to the worker who may be unable to secure or read the original paper are the keystones of the service, the machinery for which has now been brought in most cases to a high level of efficiency. Special reports, in which the whole of the available literature on some particular subject is digested, are a feature of several of the bureaux; technical communications and bibliographies of others. Translations or long abstracts are provided by some, while several maintain lending libraries available through the Empire, and all are prepared to answer inquiries to the best of their ability. The two older institutes are characterized, in addition, by a considerable organization for the identification of insects and fungi."

Lumber Consumption            The National Lumber Manufacturers Association reported to the Department of Commerce that it estimated that lumber consumption in 1936 would be 22,427,000,000 board feet, compared with 1,235,000,000 board feet in 1935. National lumber stocks on hand are not excessive, the association said. It predicted that home building in 1937 would be 50 percent above 1936, which would mean increasing demand for lumber. A recovery in railroad lumber purchases is in near prospect, it was predicted. (Press.)

British Trunk Roads            Country Life (London, November 14) says editorially: "The government's trunk roads bill has now been published, together with a map of the routes which have been selected for transfer from local to national control....Looking at the map of the roads to be nationalized, one sees how haphazard the development of our road system has been. The new trunk routes include modern by-pass roads, eighteenth and early nineteenth century turnpike roads, mediaeval roads, Roman roads, occasionally even fragments of the prehistoric routes along the ridgeways. The road builders in each age tackled the problem according to the means and needs of the time. Today, if we could start all over again, we should probably adopt the Roman method and drive our roads as straight as possible, only avoiding the too difficult gradients..."

Shrinkage Standards            The standard methods of test for shrinkage of woven cotton cloth, heretofore included in the general standard methods of testing woven textile fabrics, have now been approved and will soon be published as such. The shrinkage test is used by cloth and garment manufacturers, by distributors and consuming agencies, as a means of determining shrinkage of woven cotton cloth. It is applicable to tests on both gray cotton goods and the finished fabric. When the methods outlined in this laboratory test are well controlled, the results obtained can be reasonably accurately reproduced by different



analyses in different laboratories. It was developed jointly by the National Bureau of Standards, the American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists, and the American Society for Testing Materials Committee D-13.. (Industrial Standardization, November.)

Endemic Goitre                    "The existence of an environmental iodine deficiency in regions of endemic goitre has been repeatedly shown, notably by Chatin (1850-3) and von Fellenberg (1923-4) in Switzerland, McClendon (1923-4) in the United States and Hercus and his collaborators (1925) in New Zealand," says an editorial in the British Medical Journal (November 7). "...The nature of this factor remains a mystery. It may or may not be the same factor which is responsible for the occurrence of sporadic goitre, in which the iodine intake is presumably normal for ordinary requirements. Among the many hypotheses advanced may be mentioned: (1) deficient absorption from the alimentary tract owing to the iodine being combined in an unabsorbable form; (2) an endogenous disturbance, whereby goitre is a compensatory work hypertrophy to meet increased tissue requirements such as, it suggested, occur at puberty; pregnancy and the menopause, when goitre is common; and (3) infection. It is obvious that a considerable amount of further research is necessary before we reach a full understanding of the condition. The iodine committee's report (of the Medical Research Council) is of importance, since it definitely shows that a deficient iodine intake is not the complete solution of the problem." The leading article in this publication is "The Vitamin B Complex" by R. A. Peters, University of Oxford.

Farming for Wildlife                "...The status of wildlife as a crop, and a dependable one, will not, perhaps, gain immediate popular recognition in the American West, where game and fish are naturally plentiful," says an editorial in The Oregonian (Portland, Oreg.) "although in numbers materially reduced since pioneer times. But in the older states public sympathy and cooperation already are enlisted, and farmers, for example, have been brought to realize that cover suited to quail will encourage the multiplication of a not unimportant economic resource. This crop of game can be, as often it is, realized upon by the renting of shooting privileges to sportsmen. Ponds may be stocked with food fishes, to vary the family larder or to afford sport. More than ever it is coming to be realized that a farm may conveniently, and to its financial advantage, raise game and fish as well as other staple crops...Carl Benson, a Silverton, Oregon, farmer, studied the natural foods of game birds, with intent to provide these for the birds in unutilized nooks or waste areas. It is Mr. Benson's firm belief that if this were generally done there would soon be marked increase in game birds--an opinion, by the way, amply supported by the research and experiments of the Biological Survey. Of course, we will never restore the old rail fences of an earlier era, but, as Mr. Benson has pointed out, it is significant to remember that in the times when rail fences were the rule, rather than the exception, game birds were very numerous. Shrubs and weeds found a haven along the fences, creating conditions admirable for game birds by affording shelter and food. Restoration of such conditions could be accomplished very simply, without splitting rails..."



Section 3  
MARKET QUOTATIONS

Nov. 24 -- Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations): Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 9.00-11.75; cows good 5.75-6.75; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 8.50-11.75; vealers good and choice 8.50-9.50; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 6.25-8.50. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 8.90-9.60; 200-250 lbs good and choice 9.30-9.85; 250-350 lbs good and choice 9.45-9.85; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 7.50-8.50. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down 8.50-9.35.

Grain: No. 1 D.No.Spr.Wheat\* Minneap.  $134\frac{1}{2}$ - $136\frac{1}{2}$ ; No. 2 D.No.Spr.\* Minneap.  $133\frac{1}{2}$ - $135\frac{1}{2}$ ; No. 2 Am.Dur.\* Minneap.  $126\frac{1}{4}$ - $130\frac{1}{4}$ ; No. 1 Hard Amber Durum, Duluth,  $132\frac{1}{4}$ - $144\frac{1}{4}$ ; No. 2 Hard Winter\* K.C.  $119\frac{1}{2}$ - $123\frac{1}{2}$ ; Chi.  $122\frac{1}{2}$ -125; St. Louis 123; No. 2 S.R.Wr. St. Louis  $122\frac{1}{2}$ ; No. 2 rye, Minneap. 92  $5/8$ -97  $5/8$ ; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C.  $115\frac{1}{2}$ -117; St. Louis  $108\frac{1}{2}$ - $109\frac{1}{2}$ ; No. 3, Chi.  $104\frac{1}{2}$ -106; No. 3 white oats, Minneap.  $43\frac{1}{4}$ - $45\frac{1}{4}$ ; K.C. 48- $49\frac{1}{2}$ ; Chi. 46-47; St. Louis 48; No. 1 malting barley, Minneap. 130-132; No. 3 good malting, Minneap. 119-126; No. 2, Minneap. 86-87; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap.  $204\frac{1}{2}$ - $220\frac{1}{2}$ .

Maine sacked Green Mountain potatoes \$1.95-\$2.15 per 100 pounds in eastern cities; \$1.55 f.o.b. Presque Isle. Wisconsin sacked Round Whites \$1.80-\$1.85 carlot sales in Chicago; \$1.60 f.o.b. Waupaca. Idaho sacked Russet Burbanks  $2.57\frac{1}{2}$ -\$2.70 carlot sales in Chicago; \$1.80 f.o.b. Idaho Falls. New York Yellow onions 50¢-65¢ per 50-pound sack in the East; 45¢-50¢ f.o.b. Rochester. Midwestern stock 50¢- $57\frac{1}{2}$  in consuming centers; 35¢- $37\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ f.o.b. Grand Rapids. New York Danish type cabbage 50¢-80¢ per 50-pound sack in terminal markets; \$22-\$25 sacked per ton f.o.b. Rochester. South Carolina Pointed type 75¢-\$1 per  $1\frac{1}{2}$ -bushel hamper in city markets. East Shore Virginia Jersey type sweet potatoes \$1.50-\$2.35 per stave barrel in eastern markets. Tennessee Nancy Halls \$1.35-\$1.40 per bushel hamper in the Middle West. New York, U.S. No. 1,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inch minimum Rhode Island Greening apples \$1.25-\$1.50 and McIntosh \$1.75-\$2 per bushel basket in New York; Rhode Island Greenings \$1.30 f.o.b. Rochester and McIntosh \$1.75 f.o.b. Rochester.

The average price for Middling  $7/8$  inch spot cotton in the ten designated markets remained unchanged from the previous close at 11.98 cents per pound. On the same day last year the price was 11.99 cents. December future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 3 points to 11.68 cents and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 6 points to 11.70 cents.

Wholesale prices of creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score,  $34\frac{1}{4}$  cents; 91 Score,  $33\frac{3}{4}$  cents; 90 Score,  $33\frac{1}{2}$  cents. Wholesale prices of fresh No. 1 American cheese at New York were: Flats,  $19\frac{1}{2}$  cents; S. Daisies,  $18\frac{1}{4}$ - $18\frac{1}{2}$  cents; Y.Americas,  $18\frac{1}{2}$ - $18\frac{3}{4}$  cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 41-42 cents; Standards, 40 cents; Firsts, 37 cents. (Prepared by BAE)

\*Prices basis ordinary protein.



# DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. LXIII, No. 49

Section 1

November 27, 1936

## CIVIL SERVICE BILL URGED

A bill that may cover 300,000 employees of emergency agencies into civil service ranks was being refurbished yesterday by Sen. M. M. Logan for presentation to the Seventy-fifth Congress, says the Washington Post. Senator Logan, whose bill to extend the classified civil service by noncompetitive examinations died in the closing hours of the last Congress, served notice he will re-introduce the measure with only minor changes. Logan plans to "follow up" his bill with legislative moves to assure the Civil Service Commission an adequate staff and facilities to administer efficiently the comprehensive personnel program, he said. Logan said he would oppose any effort to require employees to get approval of their administrative officers before they are allowed to take the noncompetitive examinations.

## NEW RABIES VACCINE

A new kind of rabies vaccine, still in experimental stage, was announced last night by Rockefeller Institute workers in Science. Present rabies vaccines, the announcement stated, are made from brain tissues. The new vaccine is made from the virus of rabies cultivated artificially in other living tissues than the brain. The advantage, the report says, is that there are not the dangers from this animal tissue vaccine which would have been found in vaccine which is made from the nerve tissues of the brain. The latter are declared to be potentially dangerous, sometimes causing paralysis after vaccination. (A.P.)

## INTERNATIONAL CAPITAL

Tracking down the swift and erratic movements of international capital, the world's most sensitive funds, which serve as a barometer of international political uncertainties, the Treasury last night disclosed in the first report of its kind ever made that: in the period from January 1, 1935, to September 30, 1936, purchases of American securities through foreign sources totaled \$3,028,779,000; in the same 21 months sales of American securities through foreign sources amounted to \$2,395,526,000; the net increase in foreign holdings of U. S. securities thus amounted to \$633,253,000 during this time. (Washington Post.)

## MMAS TRADE

Predictions that Christmas trade this year will break all volume records in American history were confirmed by a nation-wide survey made public yesterday by J. R. Ridgway, president of Investors Syndicate, Minneapolis. "Christmas shoppers," he said, "will spend more than \$3,970,000,000..." (Press.)



World Locust Campaign      B. F. Uvarov, Imperial Institute of Entomology, London, writes on "Locusts as an International Problem" in Current Science (India, October). He says in the concluding paragraph: "This necessarily very brief account of the international anti-locust work should be sufficient to show that at least some hope can be entertained for a permanent solution of the locust problem.. This has been achieved by unselfish cooperation of several countries, by a carefully planned general scheme of investigations and by centralization of all the information on the problem in a single, internationally recognized, central institution working for the common benefit. It would not be an exaggeration to say that the international anti-locust research may be regarded as a unique example of determined international effort towards the solution of one of the greatest entomological problems. Whether this effort will be crowned with ultimate practical success, depends entirely on the continued international unity in dealing with the problem even when it will lose its present actueness. The governments were induced to adopt a far-reaching anti-locust policy because of great economic losses caused by the last outbreak. When the outbreak subsides, there is danger that at least some of the governments may consider it more economical to do nothing and hope for the best. Should this happen, the whole carefully planned anti-locust scheme will be threatened with a collapse and the money and energy spent during the last few years will be largely wasted. The occurrence of another outbreak is only a question of time unless the present policy of prevention is rigorously carried to its logical end."

Sulphur in Agriculture      "The use of sulphur in agriculture is primarily as a fungicide and many fungous diseases are controlled by its use," says Seed World (November 20). "Work done by the Colorado Experiment Station suggests the use of lime sulphur and wettable sulphur to control psyllid on potatoes and tomatoes. It is a well known fact that sulphur dust is the standard control measure for the cotton flea hopper and a large tonnage of sulphur dust is used in the cotton-producing sections of the south. Sulphur dust, wettable sulphur and lime sulphur are accepted controls for red spider, rust mite, citrus thrips, scale crawlers and other insects which attack a great number of vegetables, flowers, ornamentals and fruits. It is interesting to note that sulphur dust is very effective also in destroying mites and lice on poultry. In the form of dips it will rid cattle, goats and sheep of lice and mites and other external parasites. Sulphur also plays a major part in insect control through fumigation. For this purpose it is employed in dwellings, greenhouses, storage bins and mushroom houses."

Separate Truck Roads      "One element of the San Francisco Oakland bridge which received scant attention in the fanfare of the opening ceremonies is the separate roadway for trucks and buses," says an editorial in Engineering News-Record (November 19). "Although the truck deck will not carry traffic for another year, its significance is obvious even now. If memory serves, this is the first exclusive truck highway in this country; previous recognition of the truck as a serious problem has taken the form of ruling it off certain roads. Parkways



immediately come to mind as one example. The Pulaski Skyway, New Jersey's 3-mile elevated road west of the Holland Tunnel, is not available to commercial traffic. In the several vehicular tunnels throughout the country, trucks and buses must stay in a designated 'slow lane'. And on a good many bridges and on main highways, the outside lanes are known as truck lanes, although little effort is made to enforce this use...Probably there are few highway routes in the country that could economically justify a separate roadway for commercial vehicles. But if and when such an artery is built, the Bay Bridge will afford the precedent."

#### New Uses

##### for Rice

"...New investigations having to do with the utilization of agricultural wastage and by-products reveal that rice refuse contains a large amount of crude fibre from which can be made paper pulp and pure cellulose, the latter being a source of such a wide and varied line of products as artificial silks, lacquers, paints and enamels, collodion and celluloid and other plastics," says P.J.R. McIntosh in the Texas Weekly (October 31). "Another derivative of cellulose is cellulose acetate, from which by chemical processes another long list of varied and apparently unrelated products may be obtained...Rice bran and straw represent a promising source of paper pulp, the process consisting in part of boiling the stalks in caustic solutions and thus producing pulp which would have many times the market values now received for our rice. From cellulose, dextrin and ethyl alcohol may be made, and further processing makes possible the transformation of the cellulose material into non-inflammable photographic film, non-breakable glass, plastics and other products. Bran and rice polish, forming 16 percent of the rough rice, have high value as food for both human beings and cattle; they can also be used in the manufacture of soap. The high starch content of rice can be utilized in making glues and adhesives, in the sizing of paper and in the manufacture of alcohol. Weather conditions upon the Gulf Coast are claimed to be exceptionally favorable for the manufacture of starch products from rice. The project of establishing a laboratory for making proper scientific tests of the possibilities of rice seems to be abundantly worthwhile..."

#### Fighting

##### Forest Fires by Plane

Fighting forest fires from the air is now being attempted for the first time by the California region of the Forest Service, says a San Francisco report in American Lumberman. A series of experiments in the use of airplanes equipped with bombs is being initiated. Several different materials, such as water, chemicals and gases will be dropped from planes in various types of bombs or containers to test their extinguishing power or retarding qualities on fires occurring in the forest or woodland areas of the national forests. Experiments have been started at the Oakland Airport and tests will be made on fires in various types of forest cover in several national forests. A high wing monoplane equipped with bomb racks and a 330 horsepower motor will be used in the first series of experiments. Only after a thorough study can it be determined just to what extent airplanes can be used on such work.

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Section 3  
MARKET QUOTATIONS

Nov. 25 -- Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations): Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 9.25-12.00; cows good 5.75-6.75; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 8.75-11.75; vealers good and choice 9.00-10.00; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 6.25-8.50. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 8.90-9.60; 200-250 lbs good and choice 9.30-9.85; 250-350 lbs good and choice 9.45-9.85; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 7.50-8.50. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down 8.50-9.35.

Grain: No. 1 D.No.Spr.Wheat\* Minneap.  $134\frac{1}{2}$ - $136\frac{1}{2}$ ; No. 2 D.No.Spr.\* Minneap.  $133\frac{1}{2}$ - $135\frac{1}{2}$ ; No. 2 Am.Dur.\* Minneap.  $125\frac{3}{4}$ - $129\frac{3}{4}$ ; No. 1 H.Amber Durum, Duluth,  $131\frac{3}{4}$ - $143\frac{3}{4}$ ; No. 2 Hard Winter\* K.C.  $119\frac{1}{2}$ -124; Chi.  $122\frac{1}{2}$ - $125\frac{1}{2}$ ; St. Louis 124; No. 2 S.R.Wr. St. Louis  $123\frac{1}{2}$ ; No. 2 rye, Minneap.  $92\frac{1}{2}$ - $97\frac{1}{2}$ ; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C.  $115\frac{1}{2}$ -117; St. Louis  $108\frac{1}{2}$ -109; No. 3, Chi. 103-104; No. 3 white oats, Minneap.  $43\frac{1}{4}$ - $45\frac{1}{4}$ ; K.C. 48- $50\frac{1}{2}$ ; Chi.  $45\frac{3}{4}$ - $46\frac{1}{4}$ ; St. Louis  $47\frac{1}{2}$ -48; No. 1 malting barley, Minneap. 130-132; No. 3 good malting, Minneap. 119-126; No. 2, Minneap. 85-86; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. 204-219.

Maine sacked Green Mountain potatoes \$1.95-\$2.15 per 100 pounds in eastern cities; \$1.55-\$1.60 f.o.b. Presque Isle. Wisconsin sacked Round Whites \$1.82 $\frac{1}{2}$ - $1.90$  carlot sales in Chicago; \$1.68 f.o.b. Waupaca. Idaho sacked Russet Burbanks \$2.45-\$2.75 carlot sales in Chicago; \$1.75-\$1.90 f.o.b. Idaho Falls. New York Yellow onions 50¢-60¢ per 50-pound sack in the East; 43¢-53¢ f.o.b. Rochester. Midwestern stock 50¢-55¢ in consuming centers; 40¢ f.o.b. West Michigan points. East Shore Virginia Jersey type sweet potatoes \$1.50-\$2.15 per stave barrel in eastern cities. Tennessee Nancy Halls \$1.35-\$1.40 per bushel hamper in the Middle West. New York Danish type cabbage 60¢-85¢ per 50-pound sack in terminal markets; \$24-\$26 f.o.b. sacked per ton at Rochester. South Carolina Pointed type 75¢-\$1.10 per 1 $\frac{1}{2}$  bushel hamper in city markets. New York U.S.No. 1, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$  inch minimum Rhode Island Greening apples \$1.25-\$1.50 per bushel basket in New York City; \$1.27 $\frac{1}{2}$ - $1.30$  f.o.b. Rochester.

The average price for Middling 7/8 inch spot cotton in the ten designated markets advanced 8 points from the previous close to 12.06 cents per pound. On the same day last year the price was 12.01 cents. December future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 12 points to 11.80 cents and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 9 points to 11.79 cents.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score,  $34\frac{1}{4}$  cents; 91 Score,  $33\frac{3}{4}$  cents; 90 Score,  $33\frac{1}{2}$  cents. Wholesale prices of fresh No. 1 American cheese at New York were: Flats, 19 $\frac{1}{2}$  cents; S.Daisies, 18 $\frac{1}{4}$ -18 $\frac{1}{2}$  cents; Y.Americas, 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ -18 $\frac{3}{4}$  cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 41-42 cents; Standards, 40 cents; Firsts, 37 cents. (Prepared by BAE)

\*Prices basis ordinary protein.



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Vol. LXIII, No. 50

Section 1

November 28, 1936

## LIVE STOCK EXPOSITION

Record entries in the International Live Stock Exposition were declared last night by show officials to be representative of agricultural recovery, says a Chicago report by the Associated Press. A total of 14,653 head was entered, B. H. Heide, manager, said. The kings and queens of the farm animal kingdom, sleek and shiny from hundreds of groomings, filled the huge amphitheater in the stockyards district to capacity last night. Today doors of the building will be opened for the eight-day exposition.

## CANCER STUDIES

"Experiments on plants and animals which shed further light on the hereditary factors involved in the development of cancer were presented at Philadelphia yesterday before the autumn meeting of the American Philosophical Society, oldest learned society in America, founded by Benjamin Franklin in 1727," reports William L. Laurence in the New York Times. "Dr. Clarence C. Little, director of the Roscoe B. Jackson Memorial Laboratory at Bar Harbor, Me., and of the American Society for the Control of Cancer, presented further evidence to show the existence of some sort of 'fundamental biological difference and of two very different types of hereditary behavior' underlying the cause of cancer of the breast on the one hand and of other types of cancer on the other..."

## TENDERNESS OF BEEF

The theory that tough beefsteak comes from athetically inclined cattle was upset by experiments of the University of Illinois, Prof. Sleeter Bull said yesterday. Prof. Bull divided a herd of cattle, forcing half to exercise for half a day every day in a tread mill which kept them jogging along, while the others were confined in their stalls. Their feed rations were identical. This went on for three months before the cattle were slaughtered. Then the meat was analyzed. It was found that meat from the leaner, exercised cattle was more tender. (A.P.)

## FOREST FIRES IN OREGON

An "unprecedented" fire threat last night confronted the rich forests of western Oregon, reduced to tinderbox dryness by one of the worst fall droughts in the state's history. Two thousand tired fighters were on the lines and flames were advancing on several fronts. No rain was in sight for a country normally dripping wet at this time of year. (A.P.)



Highway Control T. R. Agg, Dean of Engineering, Iowa State College, writing in Engineering News-Record (November 19) on highway taxes and transfer of control, says in conclusion:

"Before a system of management for a state can be set up with any assurance, it is necessary for the highway department to have an adequate plan for the highway activities for a period of years in the future, certainly not less than 10 years and preferably 20 years. This means a program of proposed new construction, reconstruction, and maintenance, with estimates of the annual cost of each so that the annual demand for funds for highway improvement and operation can be estimated for several years in the future. Such a plan cannot be perfected until there has been an adequate state-wide traffic survey to determine the traffic conditions on the various parts of the road network, including the secondary and local roads. Surveys of this type are now under way in many states and the preliminary reports indicate that the needs are so clearly revealed by these surveys that it will be possible to group the roads of a state into logical divisions and to provide a system of control that will assure adequate service to the traffic without materially over-improving or under-improving any part of the road system. In other words it is feasible to manage the whole road system on a state-wide basis much more positively and scientifically than has been possible under divided control."

Microfilm Records J. G. Weber and J. R. Hill of the National Bureau of Standards reported to the Society of Motion Picture Engineers that the cellulose acetate or "safety" film used for microfilms has "lasting qualities comparable with those of permanent record papers of high quality" and that the "optimal atmospheric conditions for the preservation of paper records are suitable for this film." It was also emphasized that such safety films are not more inflammable than books and that hence they offer no new problems in fire protection. The Bureau of Standards scientists tested the stability of both nitrate and acetate motion picture film. Cellulose nitrate film, the sort used in commercial motion pictures, is highly combustible and explosive. The nitrate film deteriorates beyond usefulness in ten days when subjected to the accelerating aging test used upon record papers. This involves heating in a dry oven at the temperature of boiling water. The cellulose acetate of safety film, such as used for microfilm, withstood the oven-aging for 120 days without serious physical or chemical change. This report is expected to encourage the use of microfilms in libraries and to allay any fear regarding how long they will last. (Science News Letter, Nov. 21.)

Who is Buying Land? "Land is changing hands again in many sections visited lately by members of the Country Home Magazine staff," says an editorial in the November issue. "The 'distressed' farms, in the hands of unwilling owners, appear to be growing definitely fewer. Usually the unwilling holder is glad to dispose of his possession as soon as he can get his money out. As such farms are sold, farm land will face less of a buyers' market. Prospective purchasers will be compelled to bid higher. Prices will move upward, as indeed they already are doing in many areas. We note, however, that the buyers of the last year or so have more often been city capitalists than resident farmers. The availability

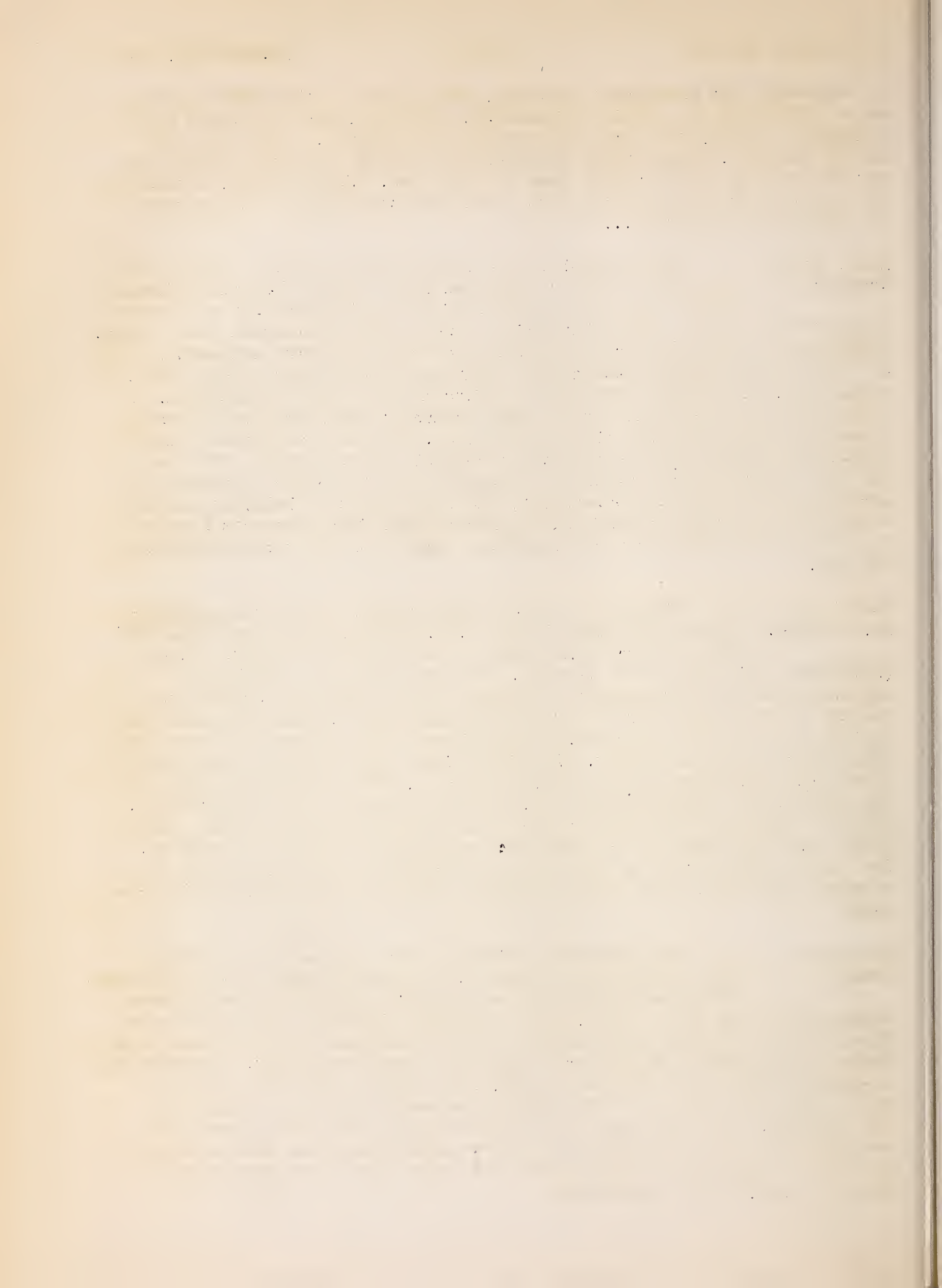


of competent farm management services, plus belief in the safety of land as an investment in a period of possible inflation, has encouraged this tendency. Usually the farms are immediately improved. Often they are better operated. Opportunity is sometimes created for young farmers who may not be able yet to obtain land of their own. Nevertheless, a community of owner-farmers is generally more stable and sound than a neighborhood of nonresident ownership..."

Miss. Cream Grading "Mississippi is the latest state to have a cream grading law," says the Southern Dairy Products Journal (November). "The last session of the legislature set a differential of three cents a pound butterfat between first and second grade cream. Provision is also made for the licensing of cream graders, sediment testing of cream, compulsory pasteurization, segregation of grades, prompt deliveries, etc. A vigorous campaign of enforcement has been inaugurated. A series of grading schools for the instruction of cream graders for creameries and buying stations will be conducted. The new law and the quality improvement program have been given wide publicity throughout the state and the industry is receiving the cooperation of the State Department of Agriculture, the Federal Government, the Departments of Dairying and Extension of the State College and the Mississippi Dairy Products Association which has published a cream grading manual for general distribution and use."

Vocational Ag. in Mich. "There are now 230 departments of vocational agriculture in Michigan," says E. E. Gallup, state supervisor of vocational agriculture in Michigan, in Agricultural Leaders' Digest (November). "In 1918 there were 43. We have 211 on the reimbursement list and 19 on the nonreimbursement or waiting list. These 230 schools constitute a pretty good market for the Michigan State College graduates who qualify as teachers of vocational agriculture. The outlook for vocational agriculture was never better. The funds from the George-Deen bill passed by the last congress will be available July 1, 1937. This bill will give the schools the largest amount of vocational funds they have ever had... Ten new departments have been added to the waiting list this year. More would have been added if the supply of teachers had not been exhausted. The larger appreciation of vocational agricultural education on the part of school administrators, school boards, business men and farmers is evident."

Soil-less Farms The University of California is guarding jealously the whereabouts of eight water culture farms where vegetables of extraordinary size and quality are being grown in water tanks without the aid of soil, says a Berkeley report by the United Press. Four of them, the university admits, are in California, and the other four either in surrounding states or in "no man's land" generally. The work is in charge of Dr. W. F. Gericke and Dr. A. R. Davis. They have only a small force and only one or two of the professors know the formula for the chemicals which are used. Dr. Gericke says he will make known the revenues that may be obtained from water culture farms as soon as he has had time to complete his experiments. He asks for a few more years in which to complete his experiments.





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Vol. LXIII, No. 51

Section 1

November 30, 1936

## TARIFF TREATIES

Preparations for another Congressional battle over the New Deal's reciprocal tariff reduction treaties are being made at the State Department, says an Associated Press report. The first of a series of reports on the economic consequences of the pacts has already been released. Administration leaders expect Congressional approval by a comfortable margin. But they expect an extremely vocal minority, cutting across party lines.

## URGES FEDERAL FARM CONTROL

Sen. George McGill, of Kansas, said yesterday that it was "wholly impracticable" for each state to set up its own farm control program and predicted that the next Congress would amend the soil conservation act to continue federal control. "The agricultural program necessarily should be national in scope," he said. "The problem cannot be dealt with in any other manner. It is hardly conceivable that each state would enact uniform laws pertaining to agriculture." (A.P.)

## TRANS-PANAMA HIGHWAY

Panama is only waiting for the ratification of a treaty with this country before completing a sixteen-mile unfinished section of the Trans-Isthmian Highway, the Commerce Department announced yesterday. The Panama Government, which has one of the best highway departments in Central America, will build the road through a mountainous part of the country where the cost of excavation and filling is high. The treaty is pending before the National Assembly, but the President of Panama has asked for its ratification. (New York Times.)

## MODELS IN MEAT CUTS

The 1937 models in meat cuts made their debut Saturday night at the International Livestock Exposition. "Butterfly" <sup>plank steak</sup> ~~steak~~ <sup>filet</sup> ~~steak~~ pork chops, shirt rib crowns and lamb neck slices were some of the new cuts devised for housewives who wish to dress their meat platters in the latest styles. R. C. Pollock, general manager of the National Livestock and Meat Board, said that the changing styles in cuts were evidence of the changing demand of the modern housewife. She wants smaller cuts than her mother purchased," he said, "and she buys her meat more often. The larger cuts of even 10 to 15 years ago would go begging in the average retail shop today." (A.P.)



Reagent for Vitamin B                    "There has not been reported as yet in scientific or patent literature any information concerning a specific chemical reagent capable of reacting with small quantities of vitamin B<sub>1</sub>," say H. J. Prebluda and E. V. McCollum, Johns Hopkins University, in a letter to Science (November 27). "Such a reagent would provide a means of qualitative as well as quantitative estimation of the vitamin in foodstuffs or biological preparations. Investigation carried out in our laboratory has shown that certain derivatives of aniline or the naphthyl amines have the property of producing characteristic colorations with solutions of the vitamin. After intensive research it was found that certain derivatives under certain conditions will react with vitamin B<sub>1</sub> to produce a stable colored compound which is insoluble. We have found that when a solution of either p-amino acetanilid or methyl-p-amino phenyl ketone (p-amino acetophenone) is treated with nitrous acid and the resultant product is treated under certain conditions with vitamin B<sub>1</sub>, there is produced a characteristic purple red compound which is stable and highly insoluble in water. The solutions of the treated amines will not react under these conditions with any substances as yet tried to form the same characteristic insoluble compounds which are colored...The colored vitamin-reagent compound may be extracted by means of a suitable selective solvent. Such a method may afford means of concentrating vitamin B<sub>1</sub>..."

Industrial Revolutions            "We have all heard of the industrial revolution, which began a century or so after the Marquis of Worcester suggested steam engines," says an editorial in Today (November 28). "...There is always a price and it is always paid. The one price of these last 300 years of manifold progress has been that the soil, the crust of the earth on which and by which only our race may live, was increasingly laid bare to the wind and rain; and that those of us least able to safeguard themselves were increasingly exposed to the destruction thus loosed upon them. The end of that process is the end of us and of our civilization, as it was in their day the end of all the empires which history records. The next twenty or thirty years will show whether we in our country can use the knowledge which progress was won to avert the disaster which that same progress has thus brought upon us. The time is ripe, the knowledge is sufficient, the opportunity is here and the peril is here too. The problem is merely whether we today can rise to our own need and save ourselves and the land we love."

Oxidation of Soil Humus            "Decomposition of organic matter in the soil leads, among other things, to the production of nitrates, which may be used directly by growing crops," says Nature (London, November 14). C. B. Greening has suggested (J. Roy. Hort. Soc. 61, Sept. 1936) that this change might be brought about directly by oxidation of the organic matter with potassium permanganate. Lawns and several garden crops have benefited by the application of a dilute solution of this substance. Experiments quoted in the paper are on a very small scale, but larger trials are in progress at Wisley. The production of large quantities of nitrate in the soil is not to be desired for most crops,



and any quick process of oxidation would deplete the soil of its reserves of organic matter, but the new process may well find application in some particular technique of horticulture, and in any case it would provide a new item of intellectual equipment for the scientific gardener."

Cotton for "In trying out cotton cloth as a stabilizer of thin  
Road Shoulders bituminous road surfacing, the highway department of Rhode Island offers a new use of the process for firming up soft shoulders," reports Engineering News-Record (November 26). "The shoulder surfacing was on Ten-Rod road in Exeter...Ten-Rod road completed last year is gravel, surface-treated with tar. The shoulders were left untreated and being very sandy have been a serious traffic hazard and this year it was planned to give them a bituminous surface treatment...The thought occurred of using cloth-reinforced construction on the soft shoulders. In general the cloth covered only the ordinary shoulder width but on certain sections it was carried out to the toe of the slope to prevent erosion. The method of treatment was to apply 1/2 gallon per square yard of M.C.2 (cutback asphalt) to the sand and then to lay the cloth, after which the cloth was given a sprinkling of 1/4 gallon per square yard of the same M.C.2 oil and a liberal coating of sand. A second 1/4-gallon treatment and sand blotter treatment has kept all vehicles from stalling although there was at first some rutting by trucks which had to be ironed out by rolling. It is believed that such trouble will disappear as the asphalt sets up hard..."

British Pig The Field (London, November 14) says: "Neither the  
Contracts pigs board nor the bacon board is a pattern of which a perfect marketing board should be. The conflict of personalities within the boards and the failure of individuals to sink their interests for the common good have led to interminable scraps. It has needed the intervention of an arbitrator to settle their differences before the time had dragged on so far that in the absence of future security the whole marketing scheme would have collapsed. Now with two months to run before the contract operates, Sir Robert Greig, the arbitrator appointed by Mr. Walter Elliot, has made an award which is decidedly favourable to producers. They have been clamouring all along for a basic price of 12 shillings per score when feeding stuffs cost 7 shillings sixpence per hundredweight. This was the formula with which the marketing scheme started in the autumn of 1933. They have been awarded this magic formula, but its operation is not to be quite the same as three years ago. When feeding stuffs rise in price by threepence per cwt. the pig producer is to have an extra onepence per score. Under the original formula he was covered to the extent of the full threepence per score. If pig meal cost 8 shillings ninepence per cwt. which it does today, he would get a brave contract price of 13 shillings threepence per score. Under the 1937 contract he would get 12 shillings fivepence per score. There is a big difference here, amounting to about 7 shillings a pig. So the 1937 contract is not by any means the original 1933 contract. Probably it is a good thing that it is not. Four months working of the contract--from October 1933 to January 1934--involved the bacon curers in such losses that they were able successfully to obtain an indemnity of 150,000 pounds from pig producers, which was paid off in the following year. We do not want this experience again..."



Section 3  
MARKET QUOTATIONS

Nov. 27 -- Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations): Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 9.25-12.00; cows good 5.75-6.75; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 8.75-11.75; vealers good and choice 9.00-10.00; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 6.25-8.50. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 9.00-9.70; 200-250 lbs good and choice 9.35-9.90; 250-350 lbs good and choice 9.50-9.90; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 7.25-8.35. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down 8.50-9.35.

Grain: No. 1 B.No.Spr.Wheat\* Minneap. 135 1/8-137 1/8; No. 2 D.No. Spr.\* Minneap. 134 1/8-136 1/8; No. 2 Am.Dur.\* Minneap. 126 3/4-130 3/4; No. 1 H.Amber Durum, Duluth, 132 3/4-140 3/4; No. 2 Hard Winter\* K.C. 120-124 1/4; Chi. 123 1/4-126 1/4; St. Louis 123 1/2; No. 2 rye, Minneap. 92 5/8-97 5/8; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C. 112 1/2-113 3/4; St. Louis 106-106 1/2; No. 3, Chi. 101-104; No. 3 white oats, Minneap. 43 5/8-45 5/8; K.C. 48 1/2-50 1/2; Chi. 46 1/4-46 3/4; St. Louis 47 1/2; No. 1 malting barley, Minneap. 130-132; No. 3 good malting, Minneap. 120-127; No. 2, Minneap. 86-87; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. 20 5 1/4-21 8 1/4.

Maine sacked Green Mountain potatoes \$2-\$2.20 per 100 pounds in terminal markets; \$1.60 f.o.b. Presque Isle. Wisconsin sacked Round Whites \$2 carlot sales in Chicago; \$1.65-\$1.70 f.o.b. Waupaca. Idaho sacked Russet Burbanks \$2.40-\$2.62 1/2 carlot sales in Chicago; \$1.80-\$1.85 f.o.b. Idaho Falls. New York Danish type cabbage 60¢-65¢ per 50-pound sack in city markets; sacked per ton \$24-\$26 f.o.b. Rochester. South Carolina Pointed type 65¢-\$1 per 1 1/2-bushel hamper in the East; \$1.15-\$1.25 in Chicago. East Shore Virginia Jersey type sweet potatoes \$1.50-\$2.15 per stave barrel in city markets. Tennessee Nancy Halls \$1.25-\$1.45 per bushel hamper in the Middle West. New York Yellow onions 50¢-70¢ per 50-pound sack in the East; 48¢-50¢ f.o.b. Rochester. Midwestern stock 50¢-60¢ in consuming centers; 40¢-42 1/2¢ f.o.b. West Michigan points. New York, U.S.No. 1, Rhode Island Greening apples \$1.35-\$1.50 and McIntosh \$1.75-\$1.85 per bushel basket in New York; f.o.b. sales of Rhode Island Greenings \$1.30.

The average price for Middling 7/8 inch spot cotton in the ten designated markets declined 2 points from the previous close to 12.04 cents per pound. On the same day last year the price was 11.96 cents. December future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 2 points to 11.82 cents and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 5 points to 11.84 cents.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, 34 1/4 cents; 91 Score, 33 3/4 cents; 90 Score, 33 1/2 cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 19 1/2 cents; S.Daisies, 18 1/4-18 1/2 cents; Y.Americas, 18 1/2-18 3/4 cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 41-42 cents; Standards, 38-40 cents; Firsts, 35 cents. (Prepared by BAE)

\*Prices basis ordinary protein.



# DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

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Vol. LXIII, No. 52

Section 1

December 1, 1936.

**COSTA RICA TRADE AGREEMENT** The State Department yesterday gave out details of a reciprocal trade agreement between the United States and Costa Rica which was signed Saturday. It is the fifteenth completed under the Trade Agreements Act passed in 1934 and the eighth signed with a Latin American nation, says a New York Times report. Costa Rica binds herself not to increase the duty on first-quality wheat flour, rolled oats and oatmeal, reduces the rate on hog lard about 8 percent and on canned pork, including sausages and minced pork, 35 percent. The duty on evaporated milk is reduced 33 1/3 percent, that on dried fruits 47 percent, on canned fruits and canned vegetables one-third of the existing rate. There will be no increase, during the life of the agreement, on American leathers, lumber and paints. Benefits to Costa Rica are almost entirely on distinctive tropical products. The United States also gives assurance that the rates on pine-apples, guava pastes and pulps, manago pastes, and preserved and dried bananas will not be increased.

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**U. S. ONIONS TO ENGLAND** A "sample" shipment of 50,000 pounds of onions, says an Associated Press report from New York, will leave New York Friday for England, cut off from its normal supply by the Spanish civil war, and if approved will be followed by a consignment of 15,000,000 pounds, says Benjamin Balish, onion dealer. The British Government has decided to establish a food defense department. It will be the first load of its size since 1914. Balish explained that Valencia, Spain, the main source of British supply for the last twenty-five years, had been bottled up by civil strife, and England had turned first to Hungary and then to this country for its supply.

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**HARVESTER PAY RAISED** An increase of more than \$5,500,000 in the payroll of the International Harvester Company in the United States and Canada was announced yesterday, say press reports from Chicago. The increase at the principal works amounts to an additional 5 cents an hour to all factory employes. At other works some differences in the basis of adjustment were called for by local conditions, Sydney G. McAllister, president of the company, explained. "This wage increase is made in recognition of the present and prospective improvement in the company's business and of the current upward trend in cost of living," said Mr. McAllister.

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"Artist in  
Residence"

"The appointment of John Steuart Curry as 'artist in residence' at the University of Wisconsin, announced by Pres. Glenn Frank recently, sets going at the State University a new movement which civic, educational and art leaders believe will exert a far-reaching influence in the cultural life of the state," says an editorial in Rural America (November). "The terms of this appointment are unique, in that, while Mr. Curry's appointment is a general university appointment and he is to have contact with all phases of the university life, he will sustain a special relation to the work of the college of agriculture with the rural youth of Wisconsin," President Frank said in discussing the appointment. "Mr. Curry, along with Grant Wood and Thomas Hart Benton, is distinctive in the degree to which his art draws its strength from the very soil of America," he said. "In launching this new educational venture, we are undertaking to give added impetus to regional art as a force for rural as well as urban culture in this Middle West area." Commenting upon the appointment of Mr. Curry, Dean Chris L. Christiansen, of the College of Agriculture, said that he felt that another step has been taken by the state university in adding opportunity for a still more general appreciation of art upon the part of the rural residents of the state..."

Sheep

Poisoning      "Fears of a serious outbreak of anthrax among live-stock in central Washington were quelled recently with the announcement by veterinarians and chemists at the state college that the death of 850 sheep in a large flock near Orondo, Douglas County, was due to arsenical poisoning and not to the dread disease," says the Washington Farmer. "First symptoms of the poisoning resemble those of anthrax and the carcasses of the dead sheep were burned and persons in contact with them quarantined as a precaution. Thorough analysis at the college did not reveal the presence of the highly contagious anthrax, but did show that the body of each dead sheep contained enough arsenical to kill about a dozen animals. The loss of these 850 sheep out of a flock of 1,100 belonging to the Knox Sheep Company of Yakima, and some losses in smaller flocks, have been definitely traced to the sheep eating foliage under orchard trees sprayed with lead arsenate. Because of the susceptibility of domestic animals to this poison, extreme caution should be taken to prevent their pasturing on material which has been lately exposed to orchard sprays, college veterinarians said."

Trucks for  
Farmers

"...Specialty growers like the celery men around Kalamazoo, Michigan, look to Chicago and Detroit markets for their outlet," says The Farmer (St. Paul, November 21, automobile number), in an article, "Specialty Farmers Use Trucks". "The Kalamazoo buyer has to pay top price if he gets much grade one produce. The berry growers no longer are dependent upon the local canneries. Their market, due to low cost truck hauling, is the fruit commission house in the major cities, where they get good prices as they lay their fragile merchandise on the commission man's dock in prime salable condition after its ride from the farm in the cool of the early morning. The economy of the modern truck makes a 25-mile haul of three or four veal calves or porkers a profitable transaction if the city market is up a few cents."



Many small farmers let the township or county pay for their truck equipment. They buy trucks equipped with dump bodies so that they can work on the roads hauling gravel and plowing snow during slack times. Due to the motor truck, the city store has invaded the farm market with its delivery service and the farmer has invaded the city market because it is able to merchandise his own products more profitably..."

**Profitable Pest Control** "The cost of just controlling the pests and diseases that injure or destroy farm crops in the United States runs into millions of dollars annually and millions of dollars have been spent for the eradication of a single pest where such a pest seemed particularly dangerous to the welfare of agriculture," says an editorial in California Cultivator (November 21). "Even this seemingly excessive cost was no doubt cheap considering the economic loss the industry would have suffered had such a pest as the Mediterranean fruit fly, for instance, been allowed to get a foothold in this country...We must look farther than just the dollar and cents value of the crops we market to see the complete picture of pest and disease damage. We may, for instance, figure that because we received less than the total cost of producing a given crop, it would have been just as well to have let the pests have it, but we fail to take into consideration the fact that had we done a little better job of controlling the pests that may have affected that crop, we would probably have had a sufficiently larger yield, a higher quality product, or both, to have brought us a much greater return and at no additional cost save the slightly increased cost of a more efficient pest control program...Pest control is high under such a program but, if efficiently done and at the proper time, it is one of the most profitable expenditures farmers can make..."

**Rural Power Lines** The economic position of the farmers themselves and their annual cash income determines, in the final analysis, how far and how fast rural electric lines should be extended, according to A. W. Hastings, vice president of Stone & Webster, Inc. While the farmer may be desirous of using electricity, his annual cash income may be so small as to prevent him from making the initial investment in wiring and equipment, Mr. Hastings said. The cost a mile of farm electric lines in the United States, including poles, wire, transformers, right of way, meters, etc., Mr. Hastings said, <sup>until</sup> recently has averaged about \$1,250. Real progress, he said, is being made in reducing this cost and today new rural lines average about \$1,000 a mile. Discussing cost to individual customers along a line which averages four to the mile, Mr. Hastings said that the line cost a mile is between \$250 and \$300 a customer, at least twice the average cost of the distribution system to an urban customer. (New York Herald Tribune, November 29.)

**Franco-Australian Trade Treaty** A Canberra wireless to the New York Times says Sir Henry Somer Bullett, Minister without portfolio, introduced a bill ratifying the treaty completed recently with France. Australia will grant to France most-favored-nation treatment and will apply an intermediate tariff on ninety-six items such as fancy goods, perfumes, chemicals, soaps, textiles, apparel and other manufactures, while reducing duties on seventy-two items.



Section 3  
MARKET QUOTATIONS

November 30 -- Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations): Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 9.25-12.00; cows good 5.75-6.75; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 8.50-11.75; vealers good and choice 9.00-10.25; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 6.25-8.50. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 9.00-9.85; 200-250 lbs good and choice 9.45-10.00; 250-350 lbs good and choice 9.50-10.00; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 7.35-8.60. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down 8.50-9.35.

Grain: No. 1 D.No.Spr.Wheat\* Minneap. 134 7/8-136 7/8; No. 2 D.No. Spr.\* Minneap. 133 7/8-135 7/8; No. 2 Am.Dur.\* Minneap. 129-133; No. 1 Hard Amber Durum, Duluth, 135-143; No. 2 Hard Winter\* K.C. 122-126; Chi. 124 $\frac{3}{4}$ -127 $\frac{1}{4}$ ; No. 2 S.R.Wr. St. Louis 125-126; No. 2 rye, Minneap. 92 $\frac{3}{4}$ -97 $\frac{3}{4}$ ; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C. 112 $\frac{1}{2}$ -114; St. Louis 108; No. 3, Chi. 101 $\frac{1}{2}$ -104 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; No. 3 white oats, Minneap. 43 7/8-45 7/8; K.C. 48 $\frac{1}{2}$ -51; Chi. 46 $\frac{1}{2}$ -47 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; St. Louis 48 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; No. 1 malting barley, Minneap. 132-134; No. 3 good malt-ing, Minneap. 122-128; No. 2, Minneap. 88-89; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. 205-217.

Maine sacked Green Mountain potatoes \$2.25-\$2.40 per 100 pounds in eastern cities; \$1.80 f.o.b. Presque Isle. Wisconsin sacked Round Whites \$1.32 $\frac{1}{2}$  carlot sales in Chicago. Idaho sacked Russet Burbanks \$2.30-\$2.55 carlot sales in Chicago; \$1.80-\$1.85 f.o.b. Idaho Falls. New York Yellow onions 55¢-80¢ per 50-pound sack in the East; 50¢ f.o.b. Rochester. Midwestern stock 50¢-65¢ in consuming centers; 45¢ f.o.b. Grand Rapids. South Carolina Pointed type cabbage 75¢-\$1.25 per 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -bushel hamper in terminal markets. New York Danish type 65¢-90¢ per 50-pound sack in city markets; \$24-\$26 sacked per ton f.o.b. Rochester. East Shore Virginia Jersey type sweet potatoes \$1.50-\$2.10 per stave barrel in eastern cities. Tennessee Nancy Halls \$1.25-\$1.40 per bushel hamper in the Middle West. New York, U. S. #1, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$  inch minimum, Rhode Island Greening apples \$1.25-\$1.37 $\frac{1}{2}$  and McIntosh \$1.60-\$1.90 per bushel basket in New York; f.o.b. sales of Rhode Island Greenings \$1.30 at Rochester.

The average price for Middling 7/8 inch spot cotton in the ten designated markets advanced 3 points from the previous close to 12.21 cents per pound. On the same day last year the price was 11.95 cents. December future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 9 points to 12.00 cents and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 3 points to 11.98 cents.

The wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, 33 $\frac{3}{4}$  cents; 91 Score, 33 $\frac{1}{2}$  cents; 90 Score, 33 cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 19 $\frac{1}{2}$  cents; S.Daisies, 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ -18 $\frac{1}{2}$  cents; Y.Americas, 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ -18 $\frac{3}{4}$  cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 41-42 cents; Standards, 38-40 cents; Firsts, 35 cents. (Prepared by BAE)

\*Prices basis ordinary protein.



# DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. LXIII, No. 53

Section 1

December 2, 1936.

## FERTILIZER COOPERATIVE

The Baltimore Sun reports that officials of four cooperative organizations met in Baltimore Hotel last night and formed the Cooperative Southern States Fertilizer Services, Inc. Initial capitalization will be \$50,000 and the organization will begin functioning immediately. The new concern will handle the output of the Piedmont-Mount Airy fertilizer factory, in the Marley Neck section, which was acquired recently from the Davison Chemical Company. Situated on Curtis creek, in the Curtis Bay industrial area, the factory tract covers twenty-three acres, is adequately served by water and rail service and has an estimated annual capacity of 100,000 tons. It is said to be the largest plant in the world to be acquired by a farmers' cooperative.

## ENJOINS WINDFALL TAX

A temporary injunction restraining N. B. Early, Virginia Collector of Internal Revenue, from collecting the "windfall taxes" was granted in Richmond yesterday to the Rapidan Milling Company and the Mine Run Roller Mills by Judge Robert N. Pollard in the Federal District Court, according to a report to the New York Times. The judge did not rule on the constitutionality of the "unjust enrichment" tax which allows levies up to 30 percent on the processing monies returned when the AAA died. Archibald Robertson, who represented the plaintiffs, contended that the government was attempting to collect a tax on a levy held unconstitutional, which, he said, makes it no tax at all.

## EMPLOYMENT IMPROVED

With employment conditions "notably better than at any other time in several years," the Federal Reserve Bank of Richmond reported yesterday, according to the Associated Press, that idle workers in the Fifth Federal Reserve District were chiefly "older people, clerical workers and the least efficient workers in other lines." "Available figures," the bank's monthly business review said, "indicate continued improvement in employment conditions, especially in private fields of trade and industry."

Potatoes                      "There is no reason," says an article in The People's  
For China                      Tribune (China, Oct.), "why 'Irish' potatoes should not be  
                                 grown in China. . . The National Agricultural Research  
Bureau has accepted 'in principle' the suggestion made by Mr. Li Fe-Han  
that extensive cultivation of potatoes would be one means of solving  
the food problem of this country, and the Ministry of Industry has in-  
structed the provincial and municipal authorities to encourage their  
production. Experiments are to be made for the selection and distribu-  
tion of the best types of potato, in order that the most satisfactory  
results may be achieved. Although not altogether satisfied that potato-  
growing will 'solve' our food problem, this interesting news prompts us  
to suggest that here is an opportunity for putting into operation the  
proposal made by the writer of an article which appeared in a recent  
issue of The People's Tribune, urging that something be done to put co-  
operative farming to practical test in this country. Our correspondent  
referred to the 'artel' system now widely operating in Russia, whereby  
a group of about 70 peasant families work together on a designated area  
of land. . . Even more instructive for China is the example of Denmark,  
where co-operative organization has been developed in association with  
private ownership of land and intensive farming. Not only co-operative  
credit, but co-operative purchase of supplies and disposal of products,  
mutual insurance, etc., have been highly developed by the Danish farmers,  
and their country has with reason been referred to as a farmers' 'co-  
operative commonwealth.' If the production of potatoes in China is going  
to be undertaken under State supervision and encouragement, here is an  
opportunity to see how co-operation in the real sense of the word will  
work in this country."

"Artist In                      The leading editorial in Rural America (November)  
Residence"                      says in part: "The appointment of John Steuart Curry as  
                                 'artist in residence' at the University of Wisconsin, an-  
nounced by President Glenn Frank recently, sets going at the State Univer-  
sity a new movement which civic, educational, and art leaders believe  
will exert a far-reaching influence in the cultural life of the State.  
'The terms of this appointment are unique, in that, while Mr. Curry's  
appointment is a general university appointment and he is to have con-  
tact with all phases of the University life, he will sustain a special  
relation to the work of the college of agriculture with the rural youth  
of Wisconsin,' President Frank said in discussing the appointment.  
'Mr. Curry, along with Grant Wood and Thomas Hart Benton, is distinctive  
in the degree to which his art draws its strength from the very soil of  
America,' he said. 'In launching this new educational venture, we are  
undertaking to give added impetus to regional art as a force for rural  
as well as urban culture in this Middle West area.' Commenting upon the  
appointment of Mr. Curry, Dean Chris L. Christensen, of the college of  
agriculture, said that he felt that another step has been taken by the  
State University in adding opportunity for a still more general appre-  
ciation of art upon the part of the rural residents of the State."



Weather                    "In the first balloon weather observation flight ever  
Balloon                   attempted in darkness in this country, Harvard University  
Accurate                   sent a balloon up to a height of about 50,000 feet the  
                         morning of Nov. 30," says a Cambridge despatch to the New  
York Times. "It sent back a radio signal indicating a temperature of  
77 degrees below zero. . . Dr. Charles F. Brooks, director of the univer-  
sity's meteorological observatory on Blue Hill, from which the ascension  
started, said that the balloon's report proved to be as accurate as that  
of a plane. Dr. K. O. Lange, who designed the balloon, and R. D. Feiber,  
who built it, sent it up at 5 A.M., just as the army's regular morning  
weather plane took off. As the pilot climbed to a height of 17,000 feet  
the balloon bobbed alongside. The plane gave up climbing at 17,000 feet,  
where the temperature was 9 below zero, but the balloon soared ten miles.  
It was pointed out at Harvard that reports such as that made were of  
value to meteorologists because analyses of conditions in the upper air  
masses made possible more accurate forecasts of surface conditions."

Farm                        "The New York State Agriculture Department has dis-  
Food                        closed plans for a State farm foods exposition in Syracuse  
Fair                        Jan. 6, 7 and 8, calling the new venture 'the forerunner  
                         of a proposed annual State-wide indoor fair which may be  
extended to other cities!'; says an Associated Press report from Albany.  
"Designed to interest consumers in foods produced in the State, the ex-  
position will be in progress at the same time as the Winter meeting of  
the New York State Vegetable-Growers Association and the Empire State  
Potato Club in Syracuse. More than a dozen leading agricultural organi-  
zations, including the State Farm and Home Bureau Federations and the  
State Horticultural Society, are supporting the exposition."

Stocking                   An editorial in Fur-Fish-Game (December) comments:  
Quail                       "Quail, for the first time in history, were released this  
                         year by the State Game and Fish Department in Georgia, ac-  
cording to a recent bulletin of the American Wildlife Institute. And  
these were state-raised quail, produced on the state game farm in DeKalb  
County. Fifty pairs were released through the sportsmen of the Polk  
County Game Protective Club and Floyd County Game Protective Association.  
The release is described as laying the cornerstone of a great game  
replenishing program, leading to the eventual realization of the state  
department's dream of a Georgia hunting paradise. The birds will be  
given full protection during the shooting season this year in order to  
bring them through the winter in fine shape for the breeding season  
next spring. It is obvious that the Georgia Game and Fish Department  
realizes that it is impossible for them or for any state department to  
produce on a game farm shooting stock for the public. State game farms  
can be expected to produce but breeding stock alone. This breeding stock  
when released in the wild must be relied upon to produce a shooting stock  
at a more reasonable cost. Released birds must be protected for at least  
one year in order to give them an opportunity to increase and multiply  
and reduce the state's per head investment in them."



Section 3  
MARKET QUOTATIONS

Dec. 1 --

Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations): slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 9.25-12.00; cows good 5.50-6.50; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 8.50-11.75; vealers good and choice 9.50-11.00; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 6.25-8.50. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 9.00-9.85; 200-250 lbs good and choice 9.40-10.00; 250-350 lbs good and choice 9.55-10.00; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 7.35-8.60. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down 8.25-9.25.

Grain; No. 1 D.No.Spr.Wheat\* Minneap. 137-139; No. 2 D.No.Spr.\* Minneap. 136-138; No. 2 Am.Dur.\* Minneap. 132 $\frac{1}{2}$ -136 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; No. 1 Hard Amber Durum, Duluth, 138 $\frac{1}{2}$ -146 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; No. 2 Hard Winter\* K.C. 121 $\frac{3}{4}$ -127; Chi. 125-130 $\frac{1}{4}$ ; No. 2 S.R.Wr. St. Louis 125-125 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; No. 2 rye, Minneap. 94 5/8-99 5/8; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C. 112 $\frac{3}{4}$ -115 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; St. Louis 109-110; No. 3 yellow, Chi. 102 $\frac{3}{4}$ -109; No. 3 white oats, Minneap. 44 7/8-46 7/8; K.C. 48 $\frac{1}{2}$ -51; Chi. 46-47 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; St. Louis 47 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; No. 1 malting barley, Minneap. 132-134; No. 3 good malting, Minneap. 122-128; No. 2, Minneap. 89-90; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. 206-218.

Maine sacked Green Mountains ranged \$2.25-\$2.50 per 100 pounds in eastern cities; \$1.90-f.o.b. Presque Isle. Wisconsin sacked Round Whites \$1.90 carlot sales in Chicago; \$1.65-\$1.70 f.o.b. Waupaca. Idaho sacked Russet Burbanks \$2.35-\$2.55 carlot sales in Chicago; mostly \$1.80 f.o.b. Idaho Falls. New York Yellow onions 55¢-85¢ per 50-pound sack in the East; 45¢-55¢ f.o.b. Rochester. Midwestern stock 50¢-65¢ in consuming centers; 45¢-50¢ f.o.b. West Michigan points. East Shore Virginia Jersey type sweet potatoes \$1.50-\$2 per stave barrel in the East. Delaware and Maryland stock 75¢-\$1.30 per bushel basket in city markets. Tennessee Nancy Halls \$1.25-\$1.40 in the Middle West. New York Danish type cabbage 70¢-90¢ per 50-pound sack in terminal markets; sacked per ton \$24-\$28 f.o.b. Rochester. South Carolina Pointed type 90¢-\$1.15 per 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -bushel hamper in city markets. New York, U.S.No. 1, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$  inch minimum, Rhode Island Greening apples \$1.37 $\frac{1}{2}$ -\$1.40 and McIntosh \$1.75-\$1.90 per bushel basket in New York; Rhode Island Greenings \$1.30 f.o.b. Rochester.

The average price for Middling 7/8 inch spot cotton in the ten designated markets advanced 16 points from the previous close to 12.37 cents per pound. On the same day last year the price was 12.07 cents. December future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 16 points to 12.16 cents and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 16 points to 12.14 cents.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, 33 $\frac{3}{4}$  cents; 91 Score, 33 $\frac{1}{2}$  cents; 90 Score, 33 cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 19 $\frac{1}{2}$  cents; S.Daisies, 18 $\frac{1}{4}$ -18 $\frac{1}{2}$  cents; Y.Americas, 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ -18 $\frac{3}{4}$  cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 38-38 $\frac{1}{2}$  cents; Standards, 37 $\frac{1}{2}$  cents; Firsts, 35 cents. (Prepared by BAE)

\*Prices basis ordinary protein.



# DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. LXIII, No. 54

Section 1

December 3, 1936

## U.S.-ARGENTINE SANITARY CONVENTION

In the speech by President Roosevelt in Buenos Aires, in which he promised to urge the Senate to ratify the U.S.-Argentine sanitary convention signed a year ago, he said, as reported by the press: "...Quarantine or sanitary regulations should neither be used as disguised tariff measures nor should they be over applied except in accordance with strict justice...The ratification of this convention would make it possible for Patagonia, a sheep-raising area, where the hoof and mouth disease has not existed, and which territory is separated by natural barriers from the cattle-raising region of the republic, to be relieved from the sanitary embargoes now placed upon it..."

## RULING ON TRADE FACTS

The first attempt by protectionist interests to obtain a court ruling on the constitutionality of the reciprocal trade agreements act failed yesterday when the third division, United States Customs Court, dismissed a test case there, says a press report. The ruling is a victory for government attorneys who have fought the efforts of George S. Fletcher, president of the Florida Agricultural Tariff Association, plaintiff in the action, to upset the Cuban trade agreement and the law itself on the ground that Congress exceeded its authority in delegating treaty making and other powers to the President.

## MARGINS ON GRAIN FUTURES

As a result of the advance in prices of grain futures, some of the leading members of the Chicago Board of Trade are asking higher margins on fresh commitments in the market. One house announced yesterday that margin requirements on December wheat and rye would be 15 cents a bushel; December corn, 12 cents; and December oats, 6 cents. Other deliveries of corn futures must be margined to 10 percent of the purchase or sale price, but not less than 10 cents a bushel. (New York Times.)

## REFRIGERATOR CAR PURCHASE

The Pacific Fruit Express Company, which is jointly owned by the Southern Pacific Company and the Union Pacific Railroad, will buy 2,000 refrigerator cars and rebuild 1,750 at a cost of \$10,500,000, it was announced yesterday. The 1,750 cars will be rebuilt in the Pacific Fruit Express Company's shops. The cost will be about \$2,715,000. (Press.)



Leather                      "Some time ago," says an editorial in the Milwaukee  
Research                      Journal, "experts of the department of agriculture noted  
                                 that the leather binding of books frequently used lasted  
much longer than that of books only seldom handled. Investigation fol-  
lowed. It was discovered that the salt in the perspiration of the book  
users' hands was responsible for keeping the leather in good condition.  
Then came long days in the laboratory to see whether salt could not be  
used in treating leather destined for bindings, perhaps all leather.  
The department is now convinced that it has worked out something of real  
value in the preparation of soft leathers. Just common salt! A substance  
readily available at a few dollars a ton. Its proper application in the  
process of leather manufacture will save libraries thousands of dollars  
in costs of rebinding. That is something, though there are those who  
will say that it has its depressing side -- less rebinding will mean  
less use of leather. It is probable that the contrary is true. Many  
books will probably now be bound in leather where cloth has been used  
in the past. Be that as it may, again the world has moved forward a  
little. . . ."

Attracting                      In The American Farm Youth (Nov.), an article on  
Game                              "how to make game birds pay on your farm " includes the  
                                 following paragraph: "How attractive your farm can be made  
to game birds will depend upon the time you, the members of your family  
or your help spend on the job. As with any other crop, the production  
of game birds in a wild state necessitates the investment of time and  
effort. Vermin control and the provision of food and cover are essential.  
If a natural year-round food supply is lacking, it will be necessary to  
plant food patches for the birds, or to leave grain standing along hedges  
or in field corners. In the northern states, winter feeding is sometimes  
necessary. Animals and birds which prey on game birds (fox, minks,  
weasels, crows, certain hawks and owls, etc.) can be controlled by your  
boy or a hired hand. Generally speaking, one man can control vermin on  
a thousand acres in his spare time."

Two                              An editorial on crop insurance in the Chicago Journal  
Views of                      of Commerce (Nov. 28) mentions the recent meeting of farm-  
Insurance                      ers from five states at Bismarck, North Dakota, and says:  
                                 "They can understand how a storage system of crop insurance,  
with payments both ways in non-perishable foodstuffs, can be of service.  
If we put away our surplus in fat years, they reason, and draw upon it in  
lean years, we shall be able to stabilize the income from our windbeaten  
soil. . . . Not so with the eastern farmers who know drought conditions only  
from accounts in type pressed on white paper-stock. Barring rather casual  
flood dangers in certain sections, their soil is as safe, as free from  
accident as the safe-deposit vault in the village bank. Their view of  
crop insurance is in favor of a purely voluntary system -- only for those  
who need it. It is the problem of Mr. Wallace to bring these two loose  
ends together for nation-wide cooperation. . . ."



Paper Waste on Roads      "From a liability," says an article in The Timberman (Nov.), "paper chemists at the plant of the Rainier Pulp & Paper Co., Shelton, Washington, have succeeded in turning waste digester liquors, with a heavy lignin content, into a valuable material for the elimination of road dust. Exhaustive tests with 'raylig', as the product is termed, have been conducted in several far-flung parts of the United States, all with equally fine results. To communities where heavy trucking operations are conducted by loggers and other haulers, the 'raylig' treatment offers relief from the dust nuisance. Truck operators working on private roads, have also been seeking a better and more lasting treatment than sprinkling with water, once or twice a day. . . In the East, Maryland highway department is undertaking a comprehensive road stabilization program this fall, extending through October and November and up until the snow flies. It is using raylig as the stabilizing agent, particularly on new roads. One purpose of the treatment, according to state highway officials, is to prevent frost-heaving and the resultant bad effects. The program was approved on the basis of results obtained in New Jersey, which this year completed treatment of 330 miles of highways with raylig as the road binder."

Italian Wheat Growing      The summary paragraph of an article on The Italian "Battle of Wheat" by Carl T. Schmidt of Columbia University in Journal of Farm Economics (Nov.) says: "Striking a balance, it may be said that in consequence of the wheat campaign, domestic output has been raised appreciably, and that Italy's dependence on wheat imports is much reduced. Furthermore, the prestige of the fascist regime at home and abroad undoubtedly has been enhanced. It is something to be able to point to a concrete and marked advance in the production of wheat, a commodity easy to sentimentalize, especially in Italy. Also, profits of the landowners and the chemical and machinery industrialists have been increased. On the other hand, the cost of these achievements has been a serious disturbance of the agricultural equilibrium of the nation, possible future reduction in productivity, unnecessary loss of export markets for products more economically produced than wheat, and higher living costs for urban and rural workers."

Need New Cling Peaches      "New and better varieties to replace present cling peaches are being sought by the pomology division of the state college of agriculture," says an item in California Cultivator (Nov. 21). "The Phillips peach, late season variety, probably the most largely planted in the state, has been found susceptible to gumming, and Sutter county alone suffered nearly half a million dollars loss last year from this cause. As the Phillips plantings are running out, growers would like to have varieties not susceptible to such injury. Guy L. Philp, associate in pomology, has developed several promising varieties, and Dr. W. F. Wight of the United States department of agriculture, also has a variety believed free from the trouble. Tuscan peaches, earlier ripening, also have faults the growers hope may be obviated through breeding at the college. Eleven different sorts will be tried under orchard conditions on land furnished by the California Packing Corporation at Wheatland, and it is hoped there by trying the varieties under the same environment, an idea can be obtained of their merit."



Section 3  
MARKET QUOTATIONS

December 2 -- Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations): Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 9.50-12.00; cows good 5.50-6.50; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 8.50-11.75; vealers good and choice 9.50-11.00; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 6.25-8.50. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 9.10-10.00; 200-250 lbs good and choice 9.60-10.10; 250-350 lbs good and choice 9.75-10.10; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 7.75-8.75. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down 8.00-8.90.

Grain: No. 1 D.No.Spr.Wheat\* Minneap. 137  $\frac{3}{8}$ -139  $\frac{3}{8}$ ; No. 2 D.No. Spr.\* Minneap. 136  $\frac{3}{8}$ -138  $\frac{3}{8}$ ; No. 2 Am.Dur.\* Minneap. 136-140; No. 1 Hard Amber Durum, Duluth, 142-150; No. 2 Hard Winter\* K.C. 124-128 $\frac{3}{4}$ ; Chi. 127 $\frac{3}{4}$ -131; St. Louis 129; No. 2 S.R.Wr. St. Louis 128; No. 2 rye, Minneap. 95 $\frac{1}{4}$ -100 $\frac{1}{4}$ ; No. 2 yellow corn, K. C. 114 $\frac{1}{4}$ -116; St. Louis 108-110; No. 3, Chi. 106 $\frac{1}{4}$ -109 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; No. 3 white oats, Minneap. 45 $\frac{1}{4}$ -47 $\frac{1}{4}$ ; K.C. 49 $\frac{1}{4}$ -51 $\frac{3}{4}$ ; Chi. 46 $\frac{1}{2}$ -47 $\frac{3}{4}$ ; St. Louis 48 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; No. 1 malting barley, Minneap. 132-134; No. 3 good malting, Minneap. 122-128; No. 2, Minneap. 88-89; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. 207 $\frac{1}{2}$ -219 $\frac{1}{2}$ .

Maine sacked Green Mountain potatoes \$2.25-\$2.50 per 100 pounds in eastern cities; \$1.90-\$2 f.o.b. Presque Isle. Wisconsin sacked Round Whites \$1.85-\$1.95 carlot sales in Chicago; \$1.65-\$1.70 f.o.b. Waupaca. Idaho sacked Russet Burbanks \$2.45-\$2.60 carlot sales in Chicago; \$1.75-\$1.85 f.o.b. Idaho Falls. New York Yellow onions 60¢-80¢ per 50-pound sack in the East; 53¢-56¢ f.o.b. Rochester. Midwestern stock 50¢-65¢ in consuming centers; 47 $\frac{1}{2}$ -50¢ f.o.b. Grand Rapids. New York Danish type cabbage 70¢-85¢ per 50-pound sack in terminal markets; sacked per ton \$23-\$26 f.o.b. Rochester. South Carolina Pointed type 90¢-\$1.35 per 1 $\frac{1}{2}$  bushel hamper in city markets. Delaware and Maryland Jersey type sweet potatoes 75¢-\$1.25 per bushel hamper in city markets. Tennessee Nancy Halls \$1.25-\$1.40 in the Middle West. New York, U. S. #1, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$  inch minimum, Rhode Island Greening apples \$1.25-\$1.50 and McIntosh \$1.75-\$1.85 per bushel basket in New York.

The average price for Middling 7/8 inch spot cotton in the ten designated markets advanced 4 points from the previous close to 12.41 cents per pound. On the same day last year the price was 11.98 cents. December future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 9 points to 12.25 cents and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 8 points to 12.22 cents.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, 33 $\frac{3}{4}$  cents; 91 Score, 33 $\frac{1}{2}$  cents; 90 Score, 33 cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 19 $\frac{1}{2}$  cents; S.Daisies, 18 $\frac{1}{4}$ -18 $\frac{1}{2}$  cents; Y.Americas, 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ -18 $\frac{3}{4}$  cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 37-37 $\frac{1}{2}$  cents; Standards, 36 $\frac{1}{2}$  cents; Firsts, 35 cents. (Prepared by BAE)

\*Prices basis ordinary protein.



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Vol. LXIII, No. 55

Section 1

December 4, 1936

## FOREIGN TRADE FORECAST

Commerce Department reports forecast yesterday that America's foreign trade will be the greatest since 1930.

On the basis of statistics for the first ten months of the year, plus indicated trade for the last two months, officials said the nation would have aggregate dealings abroad of \$4,910,000,000, counting both sales and purchases. This would be an increase of \$581,000,000 over 1935. The year's so-called "favorable trade balance" which was estimated at \$130,000,000, would fall substantially below that of 1935, however, when exports exceeded imports by \$235,000,000. (A.P.)

## CHAMPION STEER

G. Page 3629, grand champion steer of the thirty-seventh International Livestock Exposition, sold at auction yesterday for \$3 a pound on the hoof. The price was the same as that bid for the 1935 grand champion. The purchaser was Charles R. Walgreen, of Chicago. The grand champion steer weighed 1,020 pounds. His sale added \$3,060 to the bank account of the Oklahoma A. and M. College, which exhibited him.

## ARGENTINE GRAIN PRICES

A Buenos Aires report by the Associated Press says the Ministry of Agriculture explained yesterday that under a new decree the basic minimum price guarantee for wheat and linseed was removed, but the minimum price for corn was maintained. It said market rises had carried wheat, linseed and other grains above the minimum figures. Regarding corn, the price continues above the set minimum and thus the government actually is not handling corn at present.

## GERMAN FOOD RATIONS

A Berlin wireless to the New York Times says every German household is to be put this winter on government-enforced rations of butter, oleomargarine, lard and other fats. In order to avoid awakening unpleasant wartime memories connected with food cards, each household is to be registered in a list giving the number of persons in a family, their ages and occupations. These lists will then be distributed among the various butter dealers and butcher shops.



Cooperative Farm Land Terracing      Gordon H. Ward, Virginia Polytechnic Institute, contributes a note, on the cost of terracing farm land cooperatively, to the Journal of Farm Economics (November). The last paragraph says: "The weighted average cost of protecting an acre of land with terraces built by the outfits of the eight terracing associations (formed in Southside and Piedmont Counties, Virginia, in 1935) was \$1.44 during 1935. It is possible that as the engineers and operators gain experience the cost can be reduced below this figure. Even at a cost of \$2 per acre the building of terraces appears to be a worthwhile investment to conserve the fertility of a farmer's land. When this cost is spread over a period of years it would appear that the cost of retaining the fertility of the land is considerably less than the cost of adding fertility every year in the form of fertilizer to replace the plant food washed away from untterraced land."

Phosphatase Test for Milk      H. D. Kay, National Institute for Research in Dairy- ing, University of Reading, England, reports on the phosphatase test for pasteurized milk, in the Canadian Public Health Journal (November). He says in part: "The new method depends essentially on the facts that milk is a biological fluid, and that like most biological fluids it contains various enzymes, of varied thermolability. All samples of raw milk contain, in particular, an enzyme phosphatase which rapidly hydrolyses at body temperatures phosphoric esters of the type of glycerophosphates, hexosephosphates, etc. This enzyme is not only recognizable, but is destroyed completely during the holder process if the latter is carried out correctly. It is a most fortunate accident that the rate of thermal destruction of phosphatase in milk is such that it is only just completely destroyed by the minimal temperature and time of exposure required for legal pasteurization in Great Britain (145 degrees F. for 30 minutes). The methods of determination of the presence of this enzyme are now so delicate that quite small errors of underexposure (errors which are, nevertheless, potentially dangerous) such for example as exposure to 143.5 degrees F. instead of 145 degrees or exposure at 145 degrees for 20 minutes only, or the addition of as little as 0.25 percent of raw milk to the pasteurized bulk, may be detected. It is of first importance that over all ranges of time and temperatures of heating of milk, i.e., in the 'flash' as well as the 'holder' range, phosphatase is somewhat less readily destroyed than in Mycobacterium tuberculosis so that a heated milk which does not contain the enzyme has presumably been sufficiently heated to destroy any tubercle organisms originally present. Since these are the most heat-resistant of the pathogenic organisms likely to occur in milk all the original pathogenic flora must have been destroyed..."

Grain Grading      Grain & Feed Journals (November 25) says: "The grain trade has worked for years to secure the improved grading of shipments and each year the reduced changes in the grading of cars appealed shows conclusively that the samplers, inspectors and supervisors are exercising greater vigilance than ever and thereby rendering a more dependable service to grain shippers and buyers. The unexpected success of recent sessions of the grain trading schools conducted under the supervision of a federal supervisor showed that grain merchants are eager



to attain greater efficiency in judging of the quality of the grain they handle. When the shippers become more proficient in classifying their purchases, they will surely obtain more satisfactory returns from their shipments. When the practices and methods of sampling and grading grain are uniform throughout the land, uniform results can be expected."

Western Lettuce                "Reports from the lettuce industry are not entirely of strikes, riots and gas bombs," says Business Week (November 28). "Despite publicity surrounding the labor war at Salinas; California, center of that state's lettuce area, growers in California who produce about 93 percent of the nation's supply, see a good season drawing to a close. In Arizona, growers this week (November 25) got under way on the brief period of picking, packing and shipping of the 'green gold'. Returns will be better than last year's when 3,400 carloads were shipped to 200 cities in 44 states. This year Arizona has 540 additional acres in lettuce. The San Fernando valley in Southern California is harvesting about 1,800 acres. The Salinas-Watsonville area, largest lettuce producer in the United States, was hard hit by the strike, but some belated packing is in progress. In 1915, Arizona and California shipped five carloads of lettuce. This year's output is expected to fill 43,000,000 cars--enough, say the statisticians of the industry, to make 3,125,000,000 salads."

Fish as Food                "News reports from Washington state that in a cooperative effort with the fisheries industry to increase the distribution and consumption of fish, the Bureau of Fisheries of the Department of Commerce is considering embarking on a series of fish cookery lectures and demonstrations in some of the eastern states similar to a series recently completed in Massachusetts," says Rice News (November). "The lectures and demonstrations will be given by Miss Agnes I. Webster, fish cookery expert of the bureau, who conducted the Massachusetts series and who has just finished a course in Washington in cooperation with the Consumers Council of Washington. Miss Webster's job is to work with local women's organizations, teaching them the art of fish cookery and abolishing ancient ideas as to the difficulty of cooking fish..."

Land Utilization        The Planter (Kuala Lumpur, Malaya, October) prints in Malaya                an address on "Forest Policy in Malaya" by F. G. Browne, Forest Department, Kuala Lumpur) Under the section "Proper Utilization of Land", he says in part: "It will be seen that forestry should be visualized not as a separate industry but as part of something much larger, namely, the proper utilization of land. Man lives by the land and therefore the land should be man's first care. This is only just beginning to be realized. At present the earth supports some 2,000,000,000 people; it has been roughly estimated that it can support about 6,000,000,000, a total that will be reached, unless the present birth rate falls, about the year 2,100. The accuracy of this estimate may be open to some doubt, but it is certainly time that we were up and doing, organizing the land so that both under production and over production of any essential commodity can be avoided. Such an organization cannot be perfected until a common land policy is adopted throughout the world, but that might quite possibly happen at any time now..."



Section 3  
MARKET QUOTATIONS

December 3 -- Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations): Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 9.50-12.25; cows good 5.50-6.50; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 8.75-11.75; vealers good and choice 9.50-10.50; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 6.25-8.50. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 9.10-10.10; 200-250 lbs good and choice 9.60-10.25; 250-350 lbs good and choice 9.80-10.25; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 7.75-8.75. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down 8.00-8.75.

Grain: No. 1 D.No.Spr.Wheat\* Minneap. 141-143; No. 2 D.No.Spr.\* Minneap. 140-142; No. 2 Am.Dur.\* Minneap. 135 7/8-139 7/8; No. 1 Hard Amber Durum, Duluth 141 7/8-149 7/8; No. 2 Hard Winter\* K.C. 124 1/2-128 1/2; Chi. 127-131; St. Louis 128; No. 2 S.R.Wr. St. Louis 128; No. 2 rye, Minneap. 97 1/8-102 1/8; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C. 115-117; St. Louis 107 1/2-108; No. 3, Chi. 104 1/2-107; No. 3 white oats, Minneap. 45 5/8-47 5/8; K.C. 48-51; Chi. 45-46; St. Louis 48 1/2-49; No. 1 malting barley, Minneap. 132-134; No. 3 good malting, Minneap. 122-128; No. 2, Minneap. 89-90; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. 207-219.

Maine sacked Green Mountain potatoes \$2.25-\$2.50 per 100 pounds in eastern cities; \$1.95-\$1.97 1/2 f.o.b. Presque Isle. Wisconsin sacked Round Whites \$1.90 carlot sales in Chicago; \$1.60-\$1.70 f.o.b. Waupaca. Idaho sacked Russet Burbanks \$2.50-\$2.70 carlot sales in Chicago; \$1.75-\$1.85 f.o.b. Idaho Falls. New York Yellow onions 60¢-75¢ per 50-pound sack in the East; 45¢-56¢ f.o.b. Rochester. Midwestern stock 55¢-65¢ in consuming centers; 47 1/2¢-50¢ f.o.b. West Michigan points. New York Danish type cabbage 70¢-90¢ per 50-pound sack in terminal markets; \$23-\$26 f.o.b. sacked per ton at Rochester. South Carolina Pointed type \$0.75-\$1.35 per 1 1/2-bushel hamper in city markets. Maryland and Delaware Jersey type sweet potatoes 65¢-\$1 per bushel basket in city markets. Tennessee Nancy Halls \$1.25-\$1.40 in the Middle West. New York, U.S. #1, 2 1/2 inch minimum, Rhode Island Greening apples \$1.25-\$1.50 and McIntosh \$1.65-\$1.85 per bushel basket in New York; \$1.25 f.o.b. on Rhode Island Greenings at Rochester.

The average price for Middling 7/8 inch spot cotton in the ten designated markets advanced 2 points from the previous close to 12.43 cents per pound. On the same day last year the price was 11.92 cents. December future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange remained unchanged at 12.25 cents and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 1 point to 12.23 cents.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, 33 3/4 cents; 91 Score, 33 1/2 cents; 90 Score, 33 cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 19 1/2 cents; S.Daisies, 18 1/2 cents; Y.Americas, 18 1/2 cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 37-37 1/2 cents; Standards, 35 1/2-36 1/2 cents; Firsts, 33-33 1/2 cents. (Prepared by BAE)

\*Prices basis ordinary protein.



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Vol. LXIII, No. 56

Section 1

December 5, 1936

**RAILROAD INCOME** Substantial increases in the net railway operating income of Class 1 railroads in all districts both in October and the first ten months this year and compared with last year's corresponding periods was shown yesterday by data released simultaneously by the Interstate Commerce Commission and the Association of American Railroads. The October total of \$89,651,409 for all Class 1 carriers was an increase of 19.1 percent over the corresponding month last year while \$524,627,844 in the first ten months was 32.3 percent more than net operating income correspondingly last year. (Press.)

**AUSTRALIAN WOOL SALES** A Melbourne wireless to the New York Times says that the National Council of Wool Selling Brokers announced yesterday that in the five months ended on November 30, 1,133,940 bales sold for 21,322,947 pounds, compared with 1,162,061 bales at 19,658,659 pounds correspondingly last year. The return was the highest since the 1928-29 season, except 1933-34, when more wool, however, was sold. The average for the greasy was 14.60 pence a pound, against 13.14 pence last season, the highest since 1928-29. Average bale weight was 307.24 pounds, against 306.90 in 1935. Wool not sold on November 30 amounted to 1,126,935 bales.

**XMAS TREE HARVEST** Axes flew and saws sang yesterday in answer to the demand for more than \$5,000,000 worth of Christmas trees, says a Salt Lake City report by the Associated Press. A survey among forest supervisors turned up estimates of the national harvest ranging to more than double that amount. Washington State alone will market \$2,000,000 worth. Western States lead in tree-felling volume, but the East, in particular New England, contributes to the Yuletide toll. Heavily productive in the Midwest is Missouri's Ozark region. Lake-dotted Minnesota produced 1,750,000 Christmas trees last year. Michigan and Wisconsin forests contribute to December saws. The Southwest, too, helps.

**EMPLOYMENT SURVEY** President Roosevelt's tentative suggestion for registration of the unemployed--rather than a census count of the jobless--was said in informed quarters yesterday to have run up against unanimous opposition in the Central Statistical Board. Sources close to the board, which is composed of experts, said that while it had not voted any final recommendations, members made it "quite clear" at their last meeting that any system of voluntary registration of jobless would be opposed. (A.F.)



World Trade  
Barriers

"When the National Foreign Trade Convention, in its sessions at Chicago, endorsed the reciprocal trade program, it expressed the views of most business men," says an editorial in Business Week (November 28). For practically every large industry in the country has an export business, which frequently represents the margin of profit. And export business depends largely on the reciprocal program. The world needs a leveling down of trade barriers, and the wider you can spread the leveling, the freer will be the flow of trade. This is the object of Secretary Hull's program, which has won remarkable successes. It is not perfect; there are certainly some details in which it can be improved. When the reciprocal trade act comes up for reenactment in Congress next June, there will be a vigorous drive to change it. But the main attack will not be on mere details; it will be on vital sections of the act. There will be an effort to prohibit the State Department from granting concessions on farm products. But the department needs this authority, which it has surely used with discretion. Such concessions as it has given on farm products in the Canadian treaty, for example, have been carefully hedged to avert injury to our farmers..."

Ganges  
Canal

"India today possesses what is perhaps the most important system of irrigation in the world," says the Delhi (India) correspondent of Great Britain and the East (November), "and it is expected that the recent scientific development of hydroelectric generating schemes on irrigation canals by the utilization of power available at canal falls will make an important contribution to the improvement and acceleration of India's agricultural production. The principle of this system is the extraction of water from the subsoil by means of electrically operated tube wells and an instance of this recent development is the Ganges Canal Hydroelectric Scheme in the United Provinces. The Ganges Canal Scheme will eventually command an area of 13,000 square miles of agricultural country and will supply electric power at cheap rates primarily for irrigation and agricultural purposes, and while part of the power generated will be allotted to industries and railways, a major share will be assigned to tube well irrigation and will provide water for those areas which are not within command of gravity canals. It is hoped, moreover, that power will be available and at the disposal of the farmer for the crushing of sugar cane, the grinding of wheat, the ginning of cotton, the hulling of rice and similar operations."

Food and Drug  
Administration

"Consumers ought to be acquainted with the work of the Food and Drug Administration," says an editorial in National Consumer News (November 10). "They should know about it, not only because it is an important division in the government, but because it is one whose work is intimately related to the welfare of every citizen. The annual report of the administration has just been issued. It is a document which tells of the constant fight being waged against dishonestness in the manufacture and sale of food and drugs, of an ever-present watchfulness for dangerous products. It is a document that tells of an unrelenting vigilance that is the price of safety for the health and pocketbooks of the American consumer. The Federal Food and Drug Administration is doing a notable work. It has received the



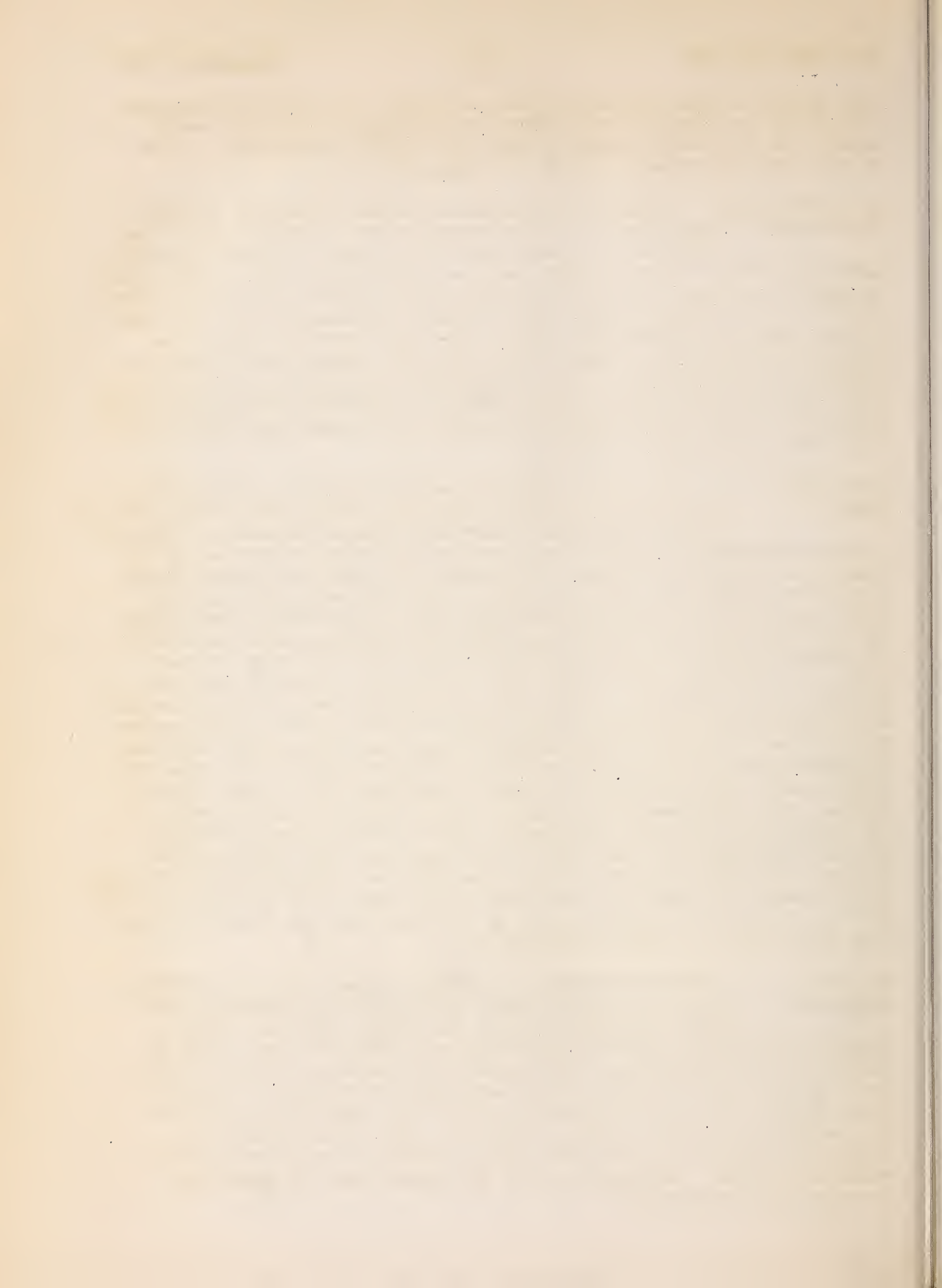
high praise of those who know of its activities. The conscientiousness with which the administration's work is performed is generally recognized. The tremendous amount of that work has been surprising in view of the known limitation of staff and funds..."

**Accomplishments** Herbert C. Henderson is author of H-H-H-H in Today of 4-H Clubs (December 5). One paragraph says: "A great many of the (4-H) club members come into the work on their own initiative, or because their interest has been attracted to it by a friend who is already involved. A great many also come in because of outside influences. Often there is a great wall of family resistance to be torn down either from within or without. But however they come in, there is no getting around the fact, which anyone who knows anything about the farm country can tell you, that there is no place in the bush or on the steppes where you can fire a cannon without hitting a surprising example of accomplishment. There are failures, of course, but it seems only fair to forgive them in the light of results."

**Fertilizer Tanks** "Sooner or later you will be building a fertilizer tank," says an article from the Pacific Rural Press, printed in condensed form in Farm News Digest (November). "They are coming on the tenant farms, as well as where the farm is operated by the owner. At Arcata, California, W. E. Tonini is operating a leased dairy farm where a fertilizer tank is a part of the equipment. The tank is built beside the barn and is an integral part of the wooden corral which is quite typical where dry footage calls for something better than dirt for winter yardage of dairy cows. This tank is 60 feet long, 16 feet wide and 6 feet deep...Mr. Tonini has a fine herd of about 40 cows and he empties the tank twice a year, getting about 90 loads of liquid manure at an emptying and covering about 8 acres of land with the liquid manure. He says that the tank is large enough to take care of 50 cows. The tank is emptied with Swiss-made pumps...There is practically no odor from this liquid manure and practically no loss of fertility...W. D. Pine, farm advisor, who introduced the fertilizer tank of Humboldt County, says that the average tank probably represents a cost of pretty close to \$500 by the time you build the tank, make a tank wagon and buy a pump...During the past year something like 50,000 acres have been irrigated and fertilized in California by dissolving compressed ammonia gas in the irrigation water. You can buy gas in tanks and rig it up to release the gas into the irrigation water where it quickly dissolves."

**Japanese Birth Rate** "Japan recorded the world's highest birth rate during 1935, a completed census tabulation has disclosed," the Associated Press reports from Tokyo. "Records showed 2,190,703 births, an increase of 146,921 over 1934 and a rate of 31.63 births per 1,000 population. The survey also showed an increase in the marriage rate and a decrease in the percentage of divorces. Eighty-two fewer divorces than in the previous year cut the rate to 0.7 per 1,000. The marriage rate rose to 8.04, a new mark. The statistics showed a record low death rate, 16.78 per 1,000, although the total of 1,161,936 registered deaths during 1935 still was higher than the percentage for most other countries."







# DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. LXIII, No. 57

Section 1

December 7, 1936

## PEST FUND URGED

A resolution urging a \$5,000,000 federal fund to combat the menace of grasshoppers, chinch bugs and other crop pests was adopted Saturday by agricultural delegates from twelve states. Canada and Argentina were also represented. Dr. J. R. Parker of Montana, senior federal entomologist, told delegates that the 1937 grasshopper infestation may triple in intensity that of 1936. He estimated that twenty-two midwestern and western states would need 81,352 tons of dry poison mash to combat the menace, compared to 27,963 tons used this year. He placed the cost of needed supplies at \$1,600,587. (A.P.)

## U.S. WINE EXPORTS

A revival of American export trade in domestic wines, of which shipments abroad have been negligible since prohibition, was foreseen by the Department of Commerce yesterday after production and consumption in eighteen foreign countries regarded as potential markets. Wine production in the United States during the 1935-36 fiscal year amounted to about 170,000,000 gallons, compared with 78,000,000 gallons in 1933-34 and 92,000,000 gallons in 1934-35. About 520,000,000 gallons of wine enter world trade annually, or about 12 percent of world production. (Press.)

## GERMAN TRADING

Germany's campaign for Latin-American markets has resulted in the displacement of the United States from its traditional position as Brazil's leading supplier, according to trade figures covering the first six months of 1936. The remarkable German advances have been accomplished through the use of the "aski" mark system of compensation trading, it was stated yesterday by the Pan American Union, and though the United State's share of the Brazilian market has decreased, British and Belgian sales have been particularly hard hit by the German drive. Second only to Germany in recording gains in the Brazilian market has been Argentina. (Press.)

## CORN HUSKERS' EARNINGS

Corn huskers generally found 1936 a less profitable season than 1935, says an Associated Press report from Des Moines. Their pay was a cent or two higher per bushel compared with last year but earnings were much less, said agricultural officials in seven Corn Belt States. The main reason was the drought which reduced the nation's corn crop 40 percent below 1935 production.



Antigen Study                      Science (December 4) prints an address, The Structure of Natural and Synthetic Antigens, by Dr. Michael Heidelberger, Presbyterian Hospital, New York. He says in conclusion: "Our knowledge of the structure of antigens, while still fragmentary, has at least progressed to the extent that we possess some knowledge of their chemical character and some inkling of the chemical differences between antigens which may be expected to give rise to differences in serological specificity. We are also beginning to acquire precise data on other chemical substances which we have hitherto designated rather vaguely as antibodies, and there would even appear to be certain advantages in considering the reactions between the chemical substances known as antigens and antibodies as chemical reactions, complicated, it is true, but subject to the same laws as simpler chemical systems. Our young science of immuno-chemistry has thus demonstrated its utility and promise as a powerful aid in the solution of many of the most puzzling problems both in biology and in immunity to infectious disease."

Potato Grading                      "...Some potato-growing sections realize that the old methods of merchandising the crop are no longer satisfactory and by offering the market a more uniform and higher quality of potatoes, they are rapidly building a reputation for themselves," says an editorial in the American Potato Journal (November). "There is little question that others will be compelled to fall in line. The consumer desires uniformity in the potatoes he buys. The newly developed U.S. Extra No. 1 grade will be used by many to fill this demand. Larger and more uniform potatoes should result from this grade standard. The consumer will also look for cleaner potatoes. Growers in several states now are washing the crop. This fall, in Chicago, washed potatoes brought from 10 to 30 cents more than unwashed potatoes. Washing will surely become more generally practiced and those sections which refuse to consider the desirability of selling a clean product are almost certain to be penalized. Some sections are fortunate in having a soil where a reasonably clean, bright potato can be produced without washing. In these cases it may not be necessary to clean the tubers in dry weather and a brushing machine may clean them satisfactorily when the soil is wet. The old-fashioned potato is no longer popular. In its place one will soon find a uniform, clean, bright product."

Variety in Nectar Secretion                      "Work done at the Iowa Experiment Station by Dr. O. W. Park indicates great variation in the yield of nectar by different varieties of the same plant under the same environmental conditions," says an editorial in American Bee Journal (December). "Park found that one variety of gladiolus yielded three times as much nectar as another variety grown in the same plot of the college garden. This work has not been carried far enough, as yet, to give us much information regarding such variations but interesting possibilities are opened. May it not be that one variety of apples will yield much more freely than another in the same orchard? If so, this may account for the fact that at times the bees visit one section of an orchard more freely than another with the result of a better set of fruit. Similar variation may account for the fact that white Dutch clover gives



so much more for the bees in one spot than in another or that sweet clover or buckwheat or other honey plants behave in like manner. We have not as yet scratched the surface in the study of our honey plants. It is altogether probable that when we know more about the behavior of the plants in nectar secretion that we will begin selecting strains which are abundant in their nectar secretion from which to propagate..."

Research in  
Lumber

"It wasn't so many years ago that the average practical lumberman laughed scornfully at the suggestion of the value of scientific research in marketing lumber," says an editorial in Southern Lumberman (December 1). "Everybody knew what lumber was. The scientists couldn't tell them anything new about it. But times have changed. Recently at the hardwood meeting in Memphis two of the speakers emphatically voiced their belief in the need for a program of technical research; and in the Appalachian hardwood program at Cincinnati at the same time one of the lumbermen speakers urged the hardwood industry to recognize the wisdom of establishing a laboratory as a means of learning more about the properties of their product. Lumbermen have had time to think during the dull times and they have been thinking. All this talk about the value of research work is the outward evidence of the stirring of new ideas in lumbermen's minds. The day may not be so far off when the laboratory is the active and helpful ally of the lumber sales manager. He has seen it operate to snatch markets away from him by the development of new materials or the discovery of new uses for old ones. He might as well get the laboratory on his side and start it to working for him."

Vegetation and  
Water Supply

"Green vegetation, we are told, is necessary to the composition of the very air we breathe and to the continuance of our water supplies," says an editorial in the Queensland Agricultural Journal (October 1). "That idea might seem to us fantastic, but certainly without proper air and water we would perish quickly in a dry and choking atmosphere. However, the importance of tree life to the well-being of every country on this planet is not sufficiently understood. The influence of forests on the circulation of water on the earth's surface is also not yet fully understood. It is now claimed that land covered with grass or crops contributes through direct evaporation and through transpiration more vapour to the air than bare moist soils...Lowdermilk, in his recent investigations of the influence of the forest on rainfall, found that the increasing dryness of the interior of China is brought about by the decreased humidity of the air due to deforestation. This, together with the erosion following deforestation, has caused serious disturbance to the entire circulation of water in China. Whether forests actually increase rainfall may be still a question, but their influence on the distribution of rainfall over the land has a good foundation of scientific fact."

Trade Pact

A London report by the Associated Press says that the text of the recently completed Anglo-Argentine trade agreement was published, giving Britain the right to impose 3,000,000-pound sterling annual duty on Argentine beef imports until December 31, 1939.



Section 3  
MARKET QUOTATIONS

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December 4 -- Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations): Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 9.50-12.25; cows good 5.50-6.50; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 8.75-11.75; vealers good and choice 9.50-10.50; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 6.25-8.50. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 9.15-9.85; 200-250 lbs good and choice 9.70-10.05; 250-350 lbs good and choice 9.80-10.05; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 7.75-8.85. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down 8.00-8.90.

Grain: No. 1 D.No.Spr.Wheat\* Minneap.  $141\frac{1}{2}$ - $143\frac{1}{2}$ ; No. 2 D.No.Spr.\* Minneap.  $140\frac{1}{2}$ - $142\frac{1}{2}$ ; No. 2 Am.Dur.\* Minneap.  $134\frac{3}{4}$ - $138\frac{3}{4}$ ; No. 1 Hard Amber Durum, Duluth,  $140\frac{3}{4}$ - $148\frac{3}{4}$ ; No. 2 Hard Winter\* K.C.  $125\frac{1}{2}$ - $129\frac{1}{2}$ ; Chi.  $127\frac{3}{4}$ - $130\frac{1}{2}$ ; No. 2 S.R.Wr. St. Louis 129; No. 2 rye, Minneap. 98-103; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C.  $115\frac{1}{2}$ - $116\frac{3}{4}$ ; St. Louis  $107\frac{1}{2}$ - $110\frac{1}{2}$ ; No. 3, Chi.  $104\frac{3}{4}$ - $107\frac{1}{2}$ ; St. Louis  $105\frac{1}{2}$ -107; No. 3 white oats, Minneap.  $45\frac{3}{4}$ - $47\frac{3}{4}$ ; K.C.  $49\frac{1}{2}$ - $51\frac{1}{2}$ ; Chi.  $46\frac{1}{2}$ - .47; St. Louis  $48\frac{1}{2}$ ; No. 1 malting barley, Minneap. 132-134; No. 3 good malting, Minneap. 122-128; No. 2 Minneap. 89-90; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. 208-220.

Maine sacked Green Mountain potatoes \$2.25-\$2.50 per 100 pounds in eastern cities; Wisconsin sacked Round White \$1.80-\$1.90 carlot sales in Chicago; \$1.60-\$1.70 f.o.b. Waupaca. Idaho sacked Russet Burbanks \$2.45-\$2.60 carlot sales in Chicago; \$1.80-\$1.85 f.o.b. Idaho Falls. New York Yellow onions 60¢-75¢ per 50-pound sack in the East; 58¢-59¢ f.o.b. Rochester. Midwestern stock 55¢-65¢ in consuming centers;  $47\frac{1}{2}$ -50¢ f.o.b. West Michigan points. Delaware and Maryland Jersey type sweet potatoes 75¢-\$1.15 per bushel basket in terminal markets. Tennessee Nancy Halls \$1-\$1.40 in the Middle West. New York Danish type cabbage 60¢-90¢ per 50-pound sack in city markets; \$22-\$25 sacked per ton f.o.b. Rochester. South Carolina Pointed type \$1-\$1.37 $\frac{1}{2}$  per 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -bushel hamper in the East. New York, U.S.#1, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$  inch minimum, Rhode Island Greening apples \$1.25-\$1.40 and McIntosh \$1.65-\$1.85 per bushel basket in New York; Rhode Island Greenings \$1.30 f.o.b. Rochester.

The average price for Middling 7/8 inch spot cotton in the ten designated markets remained unchanged from the previous close at 12.43 cents per pound. On the same day last year the price was 11.94 cents. December future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 2 points to 12.23 cents and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 1 point to 12.24 cents.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, 34 cents; 91 Score,  $33\frac{3}{4}$  cents; 90 Score,  $33\frac{1}{2}$  cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats,  $19\frac{1}{2}$  cents; S.Daisies,  $18\frac{1}{2}$  cents; Y.Americas,  $18\frac{1}{2}$  cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials,  $36\frac{1}{2}$  cents; Standards, 35-36 cents; Firsts,  $33\frac{1}{2}$  cents. (Prepared by BAE)

\*Prices basis ordinary protein.

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Vol. LXIII, No. 58

Section 1

December 8, 1936

## WAGES AND PRICES

Lower prices rather than higher wages are needed if production in the United States is to rise to a level that will return the 1929 standard of living, Dr. Harold G. Moulton, president of the Brookings Institution, asserted yesterday at the convention of the Motor and Equipment Wholesalers Association. To achieve such standards as we had in 1929 would require 8,000,000 to 9,000,000 additional workers in the durable goods industries alone during the next five years, Dr. Moulton said, and an additional 3,000,000 to 4,000,000 workers would be needed in the consumer goods field. Longer, rather than shorter working hours are required, he asserted, and any rise in prices due to higher wage costs will tend to hamper distribution. (Press.)

## TREASURY SUBSCRIPTION

Despite the record low interest rate of 2 1/2 percent on long-term government securities, the Treasury's December 15 cash offering of \$700,000,000 in 13-17 year bonds was oversubscribed more than four times when Secretary Morgenthau closed the books last night. (Press.)

## JURY DUTY

The right of government employees to serve on criminal juries in the District of Columbia was upheld by the United States Supreme Court yesterday. In a forceful opinion read by Chief Justice Hughes the court ruled it was "far fetched and chimerical" to suggest that government employees should be barred from jury service because they might be fearful of losing their jobs if they decide against the government. (Washington Post.)

## COMMODITY ACT RULING

The Supreme Court in making seventeen decisions yesterday refused to go into an attack upon the Commodity Exchange Act by a Chicago commodities trader and a group of members of the Chicago Board of Trade. The law amended the Grain Futures Act under which grain markets have operated for fourteen years and subjected to government regulation the exchanges dealing in grains, butter, eggs and Irish potatoes. (Press.)

## MONTGOMERY WARD RECORD

Montgomery Ward & Company yesterday reported November gross sales totaled \$35,979,214, an increase of 19.63 percent over November, 1935, establishing a new all-time record for the month. For the 10-month period ended November 30 sales 1935 totaled \$302,577,265, an increase of 21.95 percent over the corresponding period and also a new all-time record. (A.P.)



Rural Home Makers                    "The manner in which state and federal governments helped 350,000 organized farm women study better buying and budgeting technique during the past year affords interesting reading," says an editorial in the Davenport Democrat (November 25). "These rural home makers, wide-awake housewives, sought and found answers to many of their food, clothing and home buying problems through this source. They got the answers with the help of their home demonstration agents, field workers of the Agricultural Extension Service, jointly supported by state and federal governments... Learning by doing is the teaching method used by the home demonstration agent. The housewife learns to make good bread by seeing good bread baked rather than by reading a recipe. This principle of self-help and group activity brings the rural home maker into close partnership with the home demonstration agent. The women determine the projects to be studied, plan the program and assume the responsibility for carrying it out. The home agent furnishes technical assistance; informs each group of the activities and progress of other groups in the county; and provides exhibits used in connection with the meetings held at regular intervals in farm homes throughout the year. The Agricultural Extension Service has performed a wonderful work among the farm women of the country. It is a service that has well merited its cost and one which reflects the wisdom of the government in supplying it."

Cooperative Purchasing            Reaching the highest levels on record, farmers' cooperative purchasing of supplies amounted to \$309,000,000 in the 1935-36 marketing season, or an increase of almost one-fourth over 1934-35, according to the Cooperative Division of the Farm Credit Administration. The number of farmers' purchasing cooperatives reporting, which was 2,112, was also a new high. The number in 1934-35 was 1,906. Farmers are now cooperatively purchasing farm supplies and general merchandise in 45 of the 48 states and a larger percentage of associations sell oil and gasoline than any other type of supply. Some 45 percent of the 2,112 associations furnish oil and gasoline, 42 percent feed, 30 percent seed, 25 percent fertilizer and 12 percent coal. Approximately a million farmers are now members of cooperatively owned and controlled purchasing associations which are most numerous in the midwestern and northwestern states and in New York and California. The business of the 2,112 farmer cooperatives which are engaged primarily in purchasing amounted to \$241,000,000 during the 1935-36 season, while additional cooperative purchasing business of \$68,000,000 was reported by farmers' marketing associations which sell supplies to their members as a sideline activity. (FCA, No. 8-65.)

Rural Power                    Governor McNutt of Indiana declared recently that rural electrification was the outstanding single achievement of the last four years in making "a happier home life". He spoke at the completion near Lebanon of the first rural electrification project in the county. "Availability of electric power at a reasonable cost to the farmers has long been a dream of the farmers and of the electric utility interests, but few ever dared to hope to see their efforts bear fruit as soon as this," McNutt said. (A.F.)



## Wildlife

## Conservation

The leading article in December Country Life is "American Gunning--Sport or Slaughter?" by Capt. Paul Curtis. He says in part: "Sportsmen are at last asking each other where we are heading--and it is about time. The shortage of ducks has brought this home to them more than anything else. In my opinion we are on the verge of a new kind of shooting--not as good as the old way at its best, but infinitely better than what we now have, so I am optimistic...In the course of the next generation one man in five who shoots today will still possess a sporting gun and have the opportunity to use it...At the present time not one in five of our shooters has a right to shoot and when this group is eliminated the shooting will be vested in the hands of those self-supporting people who are willing to pay for the privilege, and their shooting will no longer be drained by the parasites who now consume the most of it by refusing to acknowledge the situation...However, this condition cannot come until practically all of the wild game has been destroyed and with it the interest of the free shooting rabble--each of whom has a vote to prevent sane game legislation and who scrambles to get his while the getting is still worth while--get it for nothing and 'hang the future generations'. The pork barrel of the American Field is almost empty; another ten years will bring the change, and in twenty years shooting conditions will begin to swing back...Then we will get sane laws passed and trespass with a gun will be as it should be--a mandatory offence against state laws and not one which the land owner will be called upon to enforce at his own expense and sometimes his peril to boot. The land owner will feel encouraged to rear or purchase professionally reared game, such as pheasants and quail and by that time perhaps grouse as well. Farmers owning lands adjacent to private preserves will reap the benefit of being able to rent the shooting privileges for the overflow."

## Wisconsin

## State Fairs

The two most successful years in history are reported by the manager of the Wisconsin State Fair in the biennial statement made by the Department of Agriculture and Markets. The years 1935 and 1936, he reports, "are the only years in the 86 in which the state fair has been held that a net profit has been shown without the use of any state appropriation in the operation of the fair." After paying all bills including more than \$85,000 in premiums to the farmers of the state, the fair will show a net profit of \$21,000 which added to the premiums paid brings the total operating profit above \$100,000 for the biennium. A new all-time attendance mark was set in 1935 with 361,148 admissions. This mark was shattered in 1936 with an attendance of 429,446. (National Butter and Cheese Journal, November 25.)

## German Super

## Highways

Five thousand miles of "super highways" designed to permit automobiles to travel in comparative safety at a speed of 112 miles an hour are being built in Germany, the Regional Plan Association reported recently in a survey emphasizing European progress in road construction. In outlining the methods being followed to care for fast motor traffic in Germany, "where animal-drawn vehicles still are the rule", the Regional Plan contrasted this program with modern highway work in the United States. (Press.)



Section 3  
MARKET QUOTATIONS

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December 7 -- Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations): Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 9.75-12.25; cows good 5.50-6.50; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 8.75-12.00; vealers good and choice 9.50-10.50; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 6.25-8.50. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 9.40-10.10; 200-250 lbs good and choice 9.90-10.30; 250-350 lbs good and choice 10.00-10.30; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 8.00-9.25. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down 8.00-9.00.

Grain: No. 1 D.No.Spr.Wheat\* Minneap.  $141\frac{3}{4}$ - $143\frac{3}{4}$ ; No. 2 D.No.Spr.\* Minneap.  $140\frac{3}{4}$ - $142\frac{3}{4}$ ; No. 2 Am.Dur.\* Minneap.  $135\frac{3}{4}$ - $139\frac{3}{4}$ ; No. 1 H.Amber Durum, Duluth,  $140\frac{1}{4}$ - $148\frac{1}{4}$ ; No. 2 Hard Winter\* K.C.  $125\frac{1}{2}$ -129; Chi. 127-129; St. Louis  $129\frac{1}{2}$ ; No. 2 S.R.Wr. St. Louis  $128\frac{1}{2}$ ; No. 2 rye, Minneap. 97-104; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C. 116- $117\frac{1}{2}$ ; St. Louis  $108\frac{1}{2}$ - $110\frac{1}{2}$ ; No. 3 yellow, Chi.  $106\frac{3}{4}$ -109; No. 3 white oats, Minneap. 47  $\frac{1}{8}$ -49  $\frac{1}{8}$ ; K.C.  $49\frac{1}{2}$ -52; Chi.  $46\frac{1}{2}$ - $47\frac{1}{2}$ ; St. Louis  $48\frac{1}{2}$ ; No. 1 malting barley, Minneap. 132-134; No. 3 good malting, Minneap. 120-128; No. 2, Minneap. 89-90; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. 209-220.

Maine sacked Green Mountain potatoes \$2.25-\$2.50 per 100 pounds in eastern cities; \$1.72 $\frac{1}{2}$ -\$1.82 $\frac{1}{2}$  f.o.b. Presque Isle. Wisconsin sacked Round Whites, U. S. Commercial, 1 car \$1.75 carlot sales in Chicago; \$1.59-\$1.60 f.o.b. Waupaca. Idaho sacked Russet Burbanks \$2.50 carlot sales in Chicago; \$1.80 f.o.b. Idaho Falls. New York Yellow onions 50¢-75¢ per 50-pound sack in the East; Midwestern stock 55¢-65¢ in consuming centers; 45¢-52¢ f.o.b. Grand Rapids. Maryland and Delaware Jersey type sweet potatoes 60¢-\$1.25 per bushel basket in city markets. Tennessee Nancy Halls \$1.25-\$1.40 in the Middle West. New York Danish type cabbage 50¢-90¢ per 50-pound sack in terminal markets; sacked per ton \$22-\$23 f.o.b. Rochester. South Carolina Pointed type \$1-\$1.50 per  $1\frac{1}{2}$  bushel hamper in city markets. New York, U.S. #1, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$  inch minimum, Rhode Island Greening apples \$1.25-\$1.37 $\frac{1}{2}$  per bushel basket in New York; \$1.25 f.o.b. Rochester. New York McIntosh \$1.50-\$2 in New York; \$1.65 f.o.b. Rochester.

Average price Middling 7/8 inch cotton in ten designated markets advanced 4 points from the previous close to 12.39 cents per pound. On the same day one year ago the price was 11.78 cents. December futures contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 1 point to 12.21 cents, and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 6 points to 12.24 cents.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score,  $34\frac{1}{2}$  cents; 91 Score,  $34\frac{1}{2}$  cents; 90 Score,  $33\frac{3}{4}$  cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats,  $19\frac{1}{2}$  cents; S.Daisies,  $18\frac{1}{4}$  cents; Y.Americas,  $18\frac{1}{2}$  cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials,  $36\frac{1}{2}$  cents; Standards, 35-36 cents; Firsts,  $33\frac{1}{2}$  cents. (Prepared by BAE)

\*Prices basis ordinary protein.



# DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

Vol. LXIII, No. 59

Section 1

December 9, 1936

**REPAYMENT OF RFC LOANS** Asserting that when its books are finally closed, the Reconstruction Finance Corporation will "not have lost a dollar," Jesse H. Jones, its chairman, said yesterday 68 cents of every dollar expended on its own responsibility already had been repaid. The RFC has lent \$6,308,871,407 since February 2, 1932. The figures are exclusive of directed disbursements to governmental agencies and expenditures for relief, which brought the total to \$8,999,534,878. (Press.)

**ALASKAN COLONIES** Increased federal appropriations for the territorial government to aid in the development of mining and transportation and in the establishment of new colonies in Alaska were recommended by Gov. John W. Troy in his annual report. The Matanuska colonization scheme had proved successful and had added to the promising outlook of the territory, the governor stated, but he added that he believed that future colonies should be smaller and established in the vicinity of local markets. Some system of aiding settlers that move into the territory of their own volition to develop farms also should be adopted, he said. (Press.)

**SEARS ROEBUCK SALES RECORD** Sears, Roebuck & Company reported yesterday sales for the eleventh period from November 6 to December 3 totaled \$47,870,763, an increase of 26 percent compared with the corresponding 1935 period. This volume established a new all-time high record for the period and brought Sears's sales for the fiscal year to date, from January 30 to December 3, to \$435,803,581, an increase of 26.9 percent compared with the corresponding period last year. (A.P.)

**JAPAN RAYON** Based upon figures published by the Japan Rayon Association covering output for the first ten months of 1936, Japanese rayon production this year will exceed United States production, according to the Textile Economics Bureau, Inc. Thus Japan will have passed the United States as the world's largest producer of rayon, a position which has been held by the United States since the World War. (Press.)



Improvement of Seed                      "...Seedsmen are not the only ones interested in the subject of better seeds," says W. L. Oswald, editor of Seed World, in the December 4 issue. "Many of the bureaus in the Department of Agriculture devote the major portion of their efforts to the promotion of better agriculture through the avenue of better seeds. State agricultural experiment station workers devote a great deal of their time and energy to developing new crop varieties, devising methods to protect growing crops against the ravages of insect pests and fungous diseases and determining soil fertility. In fact, these trained agricultural workers are spending their entire time in the interest of agriculture...There are perhaps few seedsmen who truly realize what state agricultural colleges are doing in the breeding of new crop varieties. In practically every state new agronomic and horticultural varieties have been produced through years of experimentation and careful breeding. These new varieties are almost always superior to existing varieties. One of the greatest difficulties that the experiment station has experienced in the past has been the distribution of these new varieties that have been perfected...Here is where the seedsman should step in and help. He should assist in this distribution of new and improved varieties. He has all the necessary machinery with which to accomplish this. He can do it cheaper and more efficiently than any other agency..."

Farming Standards                      "The present generation of agriculturists, brought up in a world where technical education is playing an important part in increasing efficiency, are apt to imagine that a new set of farming standards is being created," says Country Life (London, November 28). "From some points of view this is correct; but in certain respects the standard of farming is no better than it was a century or more ago. This is plainly evident if one takes the trouble to read the old country surveys on agriculture. The principal change that has taken place is in respect of being able to diagnose troubles more accurately than was formerly possible, and of knowing how to avoid their recurrence. It is not always realized as much as it deserves to be that the stimulation of production has always presented new problems to each new generation of agriculturists...In the past, success in agriculture was only obtained as a result of bitter experience. Today, we can substitute precise measurements for the old-time rule of thumb methods, and it is possible therefore to be forewarned before sinking capital in the buying of experience. That, at any rate, marks a step forward."

Road Tax Diversion                      Number X of a series on articles on current highway problems, in Engineering News-Record (December 3) is "Road Users' Taxes" by Roy F. Britton, Director, National Highway Users Conference. An editorial note says: "Few special taxes have met more complete popular acquiescence than the gasoline tax and the motor vehicle license fee. So favorably have these imposts been accepted that acquiescence has courted abuse. Short-sighted legislators and administrators are rapidly developing all the evils forecast by students of public finance for the indiscriminate use of the sales tax. The greater evils, as the spokesmen for road users regard them, are the diversion of user taxes to other uses than highway improvement and the increase in rates due to wide substitution of user taxes for all other charges for



roads. In the article in this issue, these are the evils against which argument is directed. They, however, are only a part of the confusion of purpose and complexity of administration that characterize present special road-user taxation. Unsponsored distribution, outrun administrative facilities, exemptions and refunds, bootlegging and adulteration, all have developed into menaces that call for a thorough revision and unification of road-user tax legislation."

**Silicon in Plants** "A series of papers upon the role of silicon in the plant by A. Sreenivasan have recently appeared (Proc. Indian Acad. Sci. 1, 2 and 3)," says Nature (November 21, London). "...An extensive series of experiments with rice, grown both in swamp and dry soil conditions, showed that whilst both phosphate and silicate manurial treatments increase yield, silicate is particularly useful in raising the yield from manured arid soils to practically the same level as that in swamp soils. The conclusion is reached that the swamp conditions, therefore, are suited to the rice plants because thus large amounts of silica are supplied to the plant which would otherwise remain unavailable. The role of silicon still remains obscure; the author points out that its accumulation may be a secondary result of growth in swamp conditions which are otherwise favorable to the plant, for example, on account of the resultant presentation of nitrogen to the root system in ammoniacal form. The mode of entry of silicon into the plant also remains obscure; but this detailed examination has cleared up many points as to the behavior of silicates in the soil, to which they contribute both an alkali and a silicate gel and as to their significance in the manurial treatment of the rice crop."

**Coloring of Corn** Dr. W. Walph Singleton of the Connecticut Experiment Station, seeking to discover what wave length of light produces the sun-red element in certain kinds of corn, has found, by placing ears in variously colored cellophane bags, that an intense red developed under clear cellophane and all colors except dark red. Under this the husks remained green. The colors used were red, pink, yellow tango, amber, dark green, dark blue, light blue, violet and light violet. A ruddy glow in the outer leaves has recently been associated with plant vigor in favorite Connecticut varieties of corn. Dr. Singleton said that red light alone is not capable of producing red pigment. Tests showed that the dark red cellophane admitted no light below 5,400 Angstrom units. The most effective transmission was between 5,800 and 6,500 units at the end of the spectrum. (A.P.)

**Fertilizer Research** Industrial and Engineering Chemistry (December) contains "Concentrated Fertilizers" by W. S. Landis. He says in conclusion: "The chemist has produced by operative processes products of excellent plant food value but far in advance of the preparedness of the consumer to adopt his methods and materials universally. The old-line fertilizer industry is handicapped in several directions from adopting the revolutionary proposals of the chemist. The experiment station has fostered the basic idea but lacks extensive means of propaganda and education fundamentally required in any marked agricultural change. Consequently, although these products are now produced in many parts of the world, their principal application is only in those regions of intensive agricultural practice and by the most enlightened of the farmer class..."



Section 3  
MARKET QUOTATIONS

Dec. 8 -- Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations): Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 9.50-12.25; cows good 5.50-6.50; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 8.75-12.00; vealers good and choice 9.50-11.00; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 6.25-8.50. Hogs: 126-200 lbs good and choice 9.35-10.10; 200-250 lbs good and choice 9.85-10.25; 250-350 lbs good and choice 9.90-10.25; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 8.00-9.25. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down 8.00-9.00.

Grain: No. 1 D.No.Spr.Wheat\* Minneap. 141  $\frac{3}{8}$ -143  $\frac{3}{8}$ ; No. 2 D.No. Spr.\* Minneap. 140- $\frac{3}{8}$ -142  $\frac{3}{8}$ ; No. 2 Am.Dur.\* Minneap. 134 $\frac{3}{4}$ -138 $\frac{3}{4}$ ; No. 1 H.Amber Durum Duluth 140 $\frac{3}{4}$ -148 $\frac{3}{4}$ ; No. 2 Hd.Wr.\* K.C. 125 $\frac{1}{4}$ -129 $\frac{1}{4}$ ; Chi. 128-130; St. Louis 130 $\frac{1}{2}$ -131; No. 2 S.R.Wr. St. Louis 130 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; No. 1 W.Wh.Portland 105. No. 2 rye, Minneap. 96 $\frac{1}{2}$ -102 $\frac{1}{2}$ . No. 2 yellow corn, K.C. 116-118 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; St. Louis 109-111; No. 3 yellow Chi. 105 $\frac{3}{4}$ -109. No. 3 white oats Minneap. 48  $\frac{1}{8}$ -49  $\frac{5}{8}$ ; K.C. 50 $\frac{1}{2}$ -54; Chi. 47 $\frac{1}{2}$ -49; St. Louis 49. No. 1 malting barley, Minneap. 132-134; No. 3 good malting Minneap. 120-128; No. 2 Minneap. 89-90. No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. 208 $\frac{1}{4}$ -219 $\frac{1}{4}$ .

Maine sacked Green Mountain potatoes \$2.20-\$2.50 per 100 pounds in Eastern cities; \$1.72 $\frac{1}{2}$ -\$1.83 f.o.b. Presque Isle. Wisconsin sacked Round Whites \$1.85-\$1.90 carlot sales in Chicago; \$1.65-\$1.70 f.o.b. Waupaca. Idaho sacked Russet Burbanks \$2.45-\$2.57 $\frac{1}{2}$  carlot sales in Chicago; \$1.80-\$1.85 f.o.b. Idaho Falls. New York Yellow onions 50¢-75¢ per 50-pound sack in the East; Midwestern stock 55¢-65¢ in consuming centers; 47¢-55¢ f.o.b. West Michigan points. East Shore Maryland and Delaware Jersey type sweet potatoes 60¢-\$1.25 per bushel basket in city markets. Tennessee Nancy Halls \$1.25-\$1.40 in the Middle West. New York Danish type cabbage 60¢-90¢ per 50-pound sack in terminal markets; sacked per ton \$20-\$23 f.o.b. Rochester. South Carolina Pointed type \$1-\$1.25 per 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -bushel hamper in consuming centers. New York, U.S.#1, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$  inch minimum, McIntosh apples \$1.75-\$1.85, and Rhode Island Greenings \$1.25-\$1.37 $\frac{1}{2}$  per bushel basket in New York.

The average price of Middling 7/8 inch cotton in the ten designated spot markets advanced 9 points from the previous close to 12.48 cents per pound. On the same day last year the price was 11.79 cents. December future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 14 points to 12.35 and on New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 9 points to 12.33 cents.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, 34 $\frac{1}{4}$  cents; 91 Score, 34 cents; 90 Score, 33 $\frac{3}{4}$  cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 19 $\frac{1}{2}$  cents; S.Daisies, 18 $\frac{1}{4}$  cents; Y.Americas, 18 $\frac{1}{2}$  cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 36 cents; Standards, 35-35 $\frac{1}{2}$  cents; Firsts 33-33 $\frac{1}{2}$  cents.  
(Prepared by BAE)

\*Prices basis ordinary protein.  
Chicago - Nominal



# DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

Vol. LXIII, No. 60

Section 1

December 10, 1936

## PRODUCTION

### EXPANSION

Expansion of production and not shorter working hours is the cure for unemployment, it was declared yesterday by Dr. Harold G. Moulton, president of the Brookings Institution, before the Congress of American Industry. He asserted that expanding production could supply jobs to eight or nine million more workers. "We need no new industries to pull us along the road to recovery," he said. "All our existing man power and productive plants are needed simply to restore the customary comforts and conveniences of life to the American population as a whole..." (New York Times.)

## N.Y. MILK

### CONTROL

While dairy industry representatives drafted opinions as to future policy of New York State milk control at the request of the administration, agricultural leaders proposed yesterday a suspension next month of the price-fixing provisions of the control act. Authoritative sources said serious consideration is being given to repeal of the provisions, three months before automatic expiration, so that the legislature can observe the effects and enact such measures as may be found necessary. (A.P.)

## ELECTRIC

### POWER HIGH

Electric power production for the week ended December 5, as reported by Edison Electric Institute, was at a new high, says an Associated Press report. Output of 2,243,-916,000 kilowatt hours was an increase of 5.2 percent over 2,133,511,000 kilowatt hours in the preceding week and a gain of 13.9 percent over 1,969,662,000 kilowatt hours in the same week last year.

## TOBACCO

### EXPORTS

Exports of unmanufactured tobacco in October were reported yesterday by the Department of Commerce as 66,238,-098 pounds, valued at \$26,179,534, the heaviest for an October, since 1930. Bright flue-cured tobacco, the leading export type, accounted for 86.19 percent of the total. Exports of unmanufactured tobacco for the first ten months of 1936 were 334,352,861 pounds, valued at \$102,746,549. Volume increased 16.7 percent over the same period of 1935.



Grassland in Nature (London, November 21) says: "At a meeting of Great Britain the engineers study group on economics recently, Prof.

R. G. Stapledon discussed methods of dealing with the problem of grassland in Great Britain. He exhibited a map of Wales, the result of a recent survey and pointed out that there are only 16,000 acres of proper pastures (rye grass), although at least a third of the 153,000 acres under bracken is of high potential value. To make the best use of the 18,000,000 acres of rough hill grazing ground in Great Britain, Prof. Stapledon considers that it is necessary for the state to acquire and develop it. This, he believes, would be economically feasible over a period of 25 to 50 years, beginning at once with an area of not less than 200,000 acres. Agriculturally, the potentialities of the hill land not above the 150 foot contour (in all, more than 14,500,000 acres) are enormous, at least 20 percent of that area being amenable to radical improvement. Lowland grass could be used for drying and for wintering, and improved upland grass for summering and the plough, oats and fattening crops everywhere. Roads and tracks should be constructed in connection with land improvement and afforestation."

Care of Charles G. Weber and John R. Hill report on "Care of  
Filmslides of Filmslides and Motion-Picture Films in Libraries"

in the Journal of Research of the Bureau of Standards (November). An abstract of the article says: "The stability of cellulose acetate film used as filmslides is being studied to determine its suitability for preserving records in libraries. Cellulose nitrate motion-picture films are being tested to find the best conditions for preserving this type of film. The control of moisture content is essential to prevent brittleness in acetate films and scratching of the emulsion appears to be a problem involved in the use of filmslides in reading projectors. Frequent cleaning is important. Nitrate motion-picture films are not permanent because the cellulose nitrate is unstable. They can be best preserved by storing in a dry atmosphere, at low temperature, in such manner that products of decomposition are permitted to escape freely. The storage of nitrate films requires very exacting fire-prevention measures."

Earth Road "Recent field experimentation as disclosed by the  
Improvement reports to the Highway Research Board is encouraging in its showing that few if any soils cannot be stabilized, and that several means of stabilization are available," says an editorial in Engineering News-Record, (Dec. 9). "Particle gradation is of course in most instances the essential element to create a compact soil with large inherent stability; it is supplemented variously by deliquescent salts to preserve soil moisture, by bituminous materials and by hydraulic cement, all of which are represented in successful stabilizing operations now in progress. The soils stabilized range from silts to gravel. While there remains a vast field for research in soil constitution affecting the selection and use of stabilizing agencies, field experimentation is developing a working procedure that the road builder already can apply tentatively and later with more certainty. Secondary road building is rapidly being raised to standards of permanence that challenge many of our main road standards and soil mechanics thus is proving a boon to road building."



Forest Insurance                "Because standing timber is a heavy fire risk, farmers in the southern pine belt could borrow only on the agricultural value of their land, not on its value as a producer of turpentine," says Business Week (December 5). "So a forest fire insurance plan is being set up by the Farm Credit Administration, enabling owners to secure or extend loans on mortgages to include timber assets. Most farms in the region are part timber, part tillable...Present arrangements calls for loans to be made through Federal Land Bank of Columbia, S.C., as agent for the Land Bank Commissioner and the Federal Farm Mortgage Credit Corporation. Policies affording 70 percent coverage will be written by private insurance companies...Owners will spend most of their loan cash for fertilizer, farm machinery, erosion control."

Seedless Fruits                Seedless tomatoes and peppers have been induced to form in unpollinated flowers by treating the fruit-producing parts, or ovaries, with any one of four different organic acids, Dr. Felix G. Gustafson of the University of Michigan has reported to the National Academy of Sciences through that body's official proceedings. Similar results were also obtained with the fruits and seedpods of a number of other vegetables and garden flowers. While no immediate commercial application is contemplated, it is interesting to note that in the tomatoes at least the seedless specimens had very small seed spaces--indeed, in some of the smaller ones the flesh was completely solid. Immediate commercial exploitation is regarded as impracticable at present because each flower requires individual operation by a skilled botanist. The real significance of the experiments is the proof that fruit production without pollination is possible through the use of growth-promoting substances. The chemicals used by Dr. Gustafson were indole-propionic acid, indole-butyric acid, indole-acetic acid and phenylacetic acid. All of these have been used by a number of botanical researchers to promote the growth of stems, leaves, etc., on dormant plants and parts of plants. The four acids were mixed into a kind of salve with hydrous lanolin for application to the places where growth promotion was desired. In this, Dr. Gustafson followed the technique developed at the Boyce Thompson Institute for Plant Research at Yonkers, N.Y., by Drs. P. W. Zimmerman and A. E. Hitchcock. (Science Service, December 2.)

Snow Surveys                Establishment of 500 new snow survey courses has been recommended to the National Resources Committee by one of its subcommittees, says Washington correspondence to the New York Times. Installation of each of these would cost, on an average, \$270, with an annual maintenance and operation cost of \$120. The initial cost would thus be \$135,000, with annual costs of \$60,000 after the first year. The snow surveys have two main uses. Forecasts of runoff, based on these surveys, are essential to the efficient operation of such federal projects as Fort Peck Reservoir and Boulder Dam and the Weather Bureau in some areas depends in part for its flood forecasts on data from snow surveys. Their second major use is to assist irrigation farmers in the West. Dependable data concerning snowfall in the mountains is regarded as essential for the proper adjustment of land use to the available water.



Section 3  
MARKET QUOTATIONS

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December 9 -- Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations): Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 9.50-12.00; cows good 5.25-6.50; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 8.50-12.00; vealers good and choice 9.50-11.00; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 6.25-8.50. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 9.25-9.95; 200-250 lbs good and choice 9.75-10.10; 250-350 lbs good and choice 9.85-10.10; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 8.00-9.25. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down 8.25-9.25.

Grain: No. 1 D.No.Spr.Wheat\* Minneap.  $143\frac{1}{4}$ - $145\frac{1}{4}$ ; No. 2 D.No.Spr.\* Minneap.  $142\frac{1}{4}$ - $144\frac{1}{4}$ ; No. 2 Am.Dur.\* Minneap.  $136\frac{1}{2}$ - $140\frac{1}{2}$ ; No. 1 Hard Amber Durum, Duluth,  $145\frac{1}{2}$ - $153\frac{1}{2}$ ; No. 2 Hard Winter\* K.C. 126-130 $\frac{1}{4}$ ; Chi. 128 $\frac{1}{2}$ -131 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; No. 2 S.R.Wr. St. Louis 130; No. 1 W.Wh. Portland 107; No. 2 rye, Minneap. 98  $1\frac{1}{8}$ -104  $1\frac{1}{8}$ ; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C. 116-117 $\frac{3}{4}$ ; St. Louis 108 $\frac{1}{2}$ -110 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; No. 3 white oats, Minneap. 49 $\frac{1}{4}$ -50 $\frac{3}{4}$ ; K.C. 52-54 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Chi. 48 $\frac{3}{4}$ -50; St. Louis 50; No. 1 malting barley, Minneap. 132-134; No. 3 good malting, Minneap. 120-128; No. 2, Minneap. 90-91; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. 208 $\frac{3}{4}$ -219 $\frac{3}{4}$ .

Maine sacked Green Mountain potatoes \$2.15-\$2.45 per 100 pounds in eastern cities; \$1.82 $\frac{1}{2}$  f.o.b. Presque Isle. Wisconsin sacked Round Whites \$1.90 carlot sales in Chicago; \$1.65-\$1.70 f.o.b. Waupaca. Idaho sacked Russet Burbanks \$2.42 $\frac{1}{2}$ -2.70 carlot sales in Chicago; \$1.75-\$1.85 f.o.b. Idaho Falls. New York Yellow onions 50¢-75¢ per 50-pound sack in the East; 54¢-58¢ f.o.b. Rochester. Midwestern stock 55¢-65¢ in Pittsburgh; 50¢ f.o.b. Grand Rapids. New York Danish type cabbage 50¢-85¢ per 50-pound sack in city markets; sacked per ton \$22-\$23 f.o.b. Rochester. South Carolina Pointed type \$1.10-\$1.18 per 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -bushel hamper in terminal markets. Maryland and Delaware Jersey type sweet potatoes 85¢-\$1.25 per bushel basket in a few cities. Tennessee Nancy Halls \$1.25-\$1.35 in Chicago. New York U.S.#1, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$  inch minimum Rhode Island Greening apples \$1.25-\$1.40 and McIntosh \$1.75-\$1.85 per bushel basket in New York.

The average price for Middling 7/8 inch spot cotton in the ten designated markets advanced 14 points from the previous close to 12.62 cents per pound. On the same day last year the price was 11.53 cents. December future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 14 points to 12.49 cents and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 16 points to 12.49 cents.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, 33 $\frac{3}{4}$  cents; 91 Score, 33 $\frac{1}{2}$  cents; 90 Score, 33 $\frac{1}{4}$  cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 19 $\frac{1}{2}$  cents; S.Daisies, 18 $\frac{1}{4}$  cents; Y.Americas, 18 $\frac{1}{2}$  cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 34 $\frac{1}{2}$  cents; Standards, 34-34 $\frac{1}{2}$  cents; Firsts, 32-32 $\frac{1}{2}$  cents. (Prepared by BAE)

\*Prices basis ordinary protein.